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Teras and Mexico. ng is translated from the Diario del Republica Mexicana, the office sent administration of Mexico: the official

Mexico, Feb. 20, 1842. axing letters have been recently re-excellency, the President of the Re-from James Hamilton, General, of e from James Hamilton, determines, and agent of Texas, and the others of Eee, Texian chief, holding United States. We give also in sever to each of these, which his Exmelsafed to communicate, in order and the entire Republic may learn and the entire Republic may learn seand the entire Republic may learn amption and audacity have carried opers of our territory; since, already areats and promises, they attempt to case to a renunciation of our rights, adoment of a territory which they an like bandits, at a time when our urbances unfortunately disabled us to our frontiers. But the accompany-Mexico, and must persuade them er obtain tranquil possession of belonged to them, and is still the

d what the worthy Chief of our Reatriotrically expressed, that, if the tory, our sons or our grandsons will victory; for nations have a long to know their power and their rights nit to dishonor and infamy. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1841.

ESTEEMED SIR: The present position of regires wisdom and firmness. You possess sin a high degree, and will exeralties in a high degree, and will exerthe benefit of your country; therefore
se you at the head of Mexican affairs,
on of Santa Fe affords you an opportusigning the question of Texas—a diffiwhich should be disposed of as soon
Affairs cannot remain in their present necessary to make choice between of from the former, and of the evils ult from the latter. Never will you uer Texas, except (to use your own lefiance of the United States and of ons. All the inhabitants of the valissippi will march upon Texas-they fire-arms, and their aim is certain. them will pass the Sabine as soon as Texas is invaded. The knot should, ce cut, as I told General Victoria at which I had with him at Vera Cruz. train the slightest doubt of your deterben I reflect upon the knowledge of the you possess, and the experie ting your voyage through a part of is letter is, to speak of the prisoners taken dition to Santa Fe. I firmly believe that ed them to be well treated, and I have assurance that such would be your the matter. Would not the present be a stunity to submit the whole question of he decision of your government? If you the mediation of the United States or of ild exercise a beneficial influence, you pon its being tendered, as soon as you unicate to me (confidentially) your ideas Please answer me as soon as recommend the prisoners to your care. of the Santa Fe expedition was never

BERNARD E. BEE. To His Excellency Gen. SANTA ANNA, President of the Republic of Mexico.

> ANSWER. PALACE OF THE GENERAL GOVERN- ?

what appeared in the public prints.

MENT OF MEXICO, Feb. 6, 1842. AR SIR: I have received with pleasure of the 27th of last December, written Orleans; because I remembered the no written

us actions which your kindness exbehalf during my stay in Texas, and to the United States. I would rejoice grant me an opportunity of reciprocan the kind attentions which you manigentleman who esteems propto great misfortune suffered Would to God that our relations nclosed within these limits, that I might you, without restriction or embarrassment,

the letter to which I refer, you lay not beat leaver to which I refer, you lay not ver-ral Santa Anna, but before the President at Mexican Republic, the question of Tex-teful in its recollections, importent in its and worthy of fixing the entire attention of who presides over the destinies of a great Too surely to give it the consideration to entitles it, both wisdom and decieminently necessary; and you, who gener-int me the one and the other, likewise know is not not one and the other, inservise and is it appreciate how important to Mexico is reation of Texas, and how weighty are the mees which would result from the abandonour rights to this territory, actuated by an analysis of the control of the eprehensible cowardice.

expedition of Santa Fe recently vanquished nerous effort of that city, has brought confirment the suspicions and fears which I had long onceived of the ambitious designs entertained usurpers of the Mexican territory. Hardly 5 commenced to price in commenced to enjoy the tranquillity and ed to them by an imbecile and careless adwhich neglected to put into action the power abounding in the Mexican Rethey had passed beyond their first limnerted themselves into conquerors of ter-er included under the name of Texas. as unjust as it is scandalous, has co conviction that the separation of Textion there of an independent government, ent of the rights of Mexico, would our min and disgrace, and make to disap-m the surface of the country which we have ed with our valor and our blood, the valiant so foolishly thinks itself vilified and de Mishap may overtake a people ignorant of lies; but the nation who foresees the entire her danger, with the consciousness of her nty, and her resources, is enabled to ne or retard her overthrow by the exenergies and her constancy. Such is lecision; and you may rely upon finding Mexicans unanimous to defend their hon-ill exhaust the energies of my soul to roofs that the glorious standard of my all not be outraged unanexes and a contract of the standard of the contract of the standard of the contract of th

the threaten me, we will oppose the populary valleys and our mountains, of our towns age cities; that is, an aggregate populaght millions of inhabitants, who form a naon many titles respectable. I am astounded
should announce to me so openly (sin em
hostility of a people friendly to Mexico,
alto us by relations whose intimacy would
ach aggressions. The civilized world will
a without scandal that the inhabitants of the ter may end a newspaper n, and frank



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

commenced and constantly supported, abusing and

disasters, its Vicissium eq. and to it we must prefer war, which may eave our honor, whatever may be the results it may entail upon us. I fully cannot be ignorant of its population and its wealth; and I have before me the entire series of its consequent. I believe war to be necessary. I believe it is the same which, on so many memorable occasions, but their contents of the same which, on so many memorable occasions, but their contents of the same which, on so many memorable occasions, their contents of the same which, on so many memorable occasions, their contents of the same which now peoples the American continent, and their contents of the same which, on so many memorable occasions, their contents of the same which now peoples the American continent. appreciate the problematic condition of Texas; and appreciate the problematic condition of Texas; and appreciate the problematic condition of Texas; and I have before me the entire series of its consequences. I believe war to be necessary. I believe it is the same which, on so many memorable occasions, to be a measure indispensable to the salvation of has given signal proofs not only of constancy, but even of obstinacy in defence of their tands, their hearths, and their national individuality. ources to the utmost boldly to enforce a full con

ssion of her justice.
You have yourself seen that an unexpected and

of security. I have ordered the youths, Van Ness and Combs, to be placed in absolute liberty, through consideration for the respectable families in the United States to which they belong, and to give testimony that the Mexican government knows how to dependence. I will say more: never will permit the severity of its justice by measures of len. temper the severity of its justice by measures of len- any one to dare do that which the nation

ity and commiseration.

From Mr. Samuel Houston, from yourself, and from two or three more Texians, I have received many kind attentions. So far as my delicate duties as chief of the nation will permit me, I shall be most as chief of the nation will permit me, I shall be most happy, as a private individual, gratefully to repay them in whatever misfortune inconstant fate may perpare for them. You, sir, are fully able to appreciate the extent of my obligations; you know my personal character, and I flatter myself you will accept the sincere protestations with which I repeat the proposals of two hundred thousand dollars for the secret gents of the government of Mexico, is an insult and infamy unworthy of a gentleman.

Perhaps you have ventured upon this imprudence, violding to the illusion that you return to power. ciate the extent of my obligations; you know my personal character, and I flatter myself you will accept the sincere protestations with which I repeat

Your obedient servant. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Sin: Although I am a citizen of the United States,

that Mexico should break hostilities with the government or people of Texas. I take the liberty of proposing to your Excellency, (if you think it consistent with the honor and interests of Mexico,) that a treaty of peace and limitation should be entered into with Texas upon the basis of an indemnification of five millions of dollars, which I can place in this undisciplined soldiery. Many of the prisoners tion of five millions of dollars, which I can place in London for this object within three weeks after re- of Goliad, who were among the most excit

I am, sir, with great consideration, your very obe-tient servant, J. HAMILTON. To his Excellency, Gen. SANTA ANNA. Your Excellency may address your letters to Gen.

AMES HAMILTON. I have written in great haste,

in order not to lose the present opportunity.
Your Excellency will have the goodness, if you answer this letter, to do it in English, in order to avoid the translation of a confidential letter, in which character I will consider your answer.

[ANSWER.] PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO. February 18, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR:

Mr. PACKENHAM, Minister of her Britannic Majes ty, placed in my hands, in due time, your letter of the 18th of last January, which had reached him by the steamer Forth, and I at present acknowledge its receipt after the delay required by the grave matter on which it treats.

A letter written without previous acquaintance

not fail to surprise me; and the more so manner and the same show much

the United States, and at the same time agent of Texas for the recognition of its independence by the European Powers, and for the well-known and unfortunate negotiations for loans. I do not conceive how you can preserve the title of citizen of a nation at peace, harmony, and friendship with Mexicon while at the same time voice when you can preserve the same time voice when their apathy and carelessness convinced of the banks of the saline. nation at peace, harmony, and friendship with Mexico, while at the same time you endeavor to do her and to cut off from her all the harm in your power, and to cut off from her all the harm in your power, and to cut off from her to the Mississippi, with which you permit to threaten me, we will oppose the population of the decived mean that it is an aggregate population of the light millions of inhabitants, who form a nation and put the first commenced the war; introduced disorder into Texas, and still maintain it in scandalous violation of the treaties which sould announce to me so openly (sin em hostility of a people friendly to Mexico, the usy relations whose intimacy would aggressions. The civilized world will without scandal that the inhabitants of the

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1842.

We have fully weighed the actual and the poscommenced and constantly supported, abusing and mocking the generosity with which the Mexicans bestowed upon their countrymen rich and coveted lands, and invited them to enjoy the benefit of their institutions. If Mexico should receive such hostility from those who call themselves her friends, she will treat them as enemics in the field of battle. She will repel force by force and she will-appeal to the judgment of the universe upon such an aggression, as unjust as it would be violent.

Like every philanthronic man. I appreciate the as unjust as it would be violent.

Like every philanthropic man, I appreciate the blessings of peace, and I admit that war has it should be defended with energy and constancy, under the conviction that the possession of a right impeace, bought at the expense of the dignity of a nation, is an inadmissable peace, and to it we must be a convicted with the statistics of Mexico, you whatever we have a convicted with the statistics of Mexico, you

Eleven years of a bloody and mortal strife, to con-quer our independence, will serve perpetually to prove that strong passions agitate our hearts, and You have yourself seen that an unexpected and surprising freak of fortune alone prevented the total ruin of the remains of the Texian army, which had already lost the greater part of the territory depending upon its defence. Still greater efforts than those attempted at that period can still be made, and shall be, for I have the will and the power sufficient, which God and the Mexican people have given me, to establish solidly the honor of the nation I govern.

If the mediation of the governments of Great Britain and the United States had for its object any reasonable adjustment in which were not compromised the incontestable rights of the nation to a territory usurped under the name of an independent nation. I would not refuse to admit it, as well on account of the requirements of the representation of the rapid succession of victories gained by this same army, under my ornardial effects. mised the incontestable rights of the nation to a territory usurped under the name of an independent nation, I would not refuse to admit it, as well on account of my respect for these governments, as from a due consideration of the interests of humanity; but if this principle is to be brought into question, we Mexicans prefer the toils of war, satisfied that we have not provoked it; and we will appeal to the Supreme Judge of the social world to support the justice of our cause by a triumph which we will not pervert to the oppression and extermination of Texas. of Texas.

The prisoners from Santa Fe have been treated and I am not the man who will incur so just a reaccording to the usages in cases of prisoners of war;
for, as such, humanity requires us to consider them,
of the most scandalous robberies of the present cen-

yielding to the illusion that my return to power, gave some probability to the hope of an arran ment favorable to Texas. If such was your opini ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Mr. Bernard E. Bee.

Gen. Hamilton's Letter.

[CCNFIDENTIAL.]

[Dated 13th Jan., 1842, on board the steamer Forth, on its voyage between Havana and New-Orleans, from England.]

Sur: Although I am a citizen of the United States. Sta: Although I am a citizen of the United States, the government of Texas has commissioned me to obtain the recognition of its independence by the European Powers, and to transact certain fiscal operations, for whose successful termination I am now returning to Texas to obtain the ratification of its moved even the possibility of lightening the evils of the course of the cours I am induced to take this step, not from any fear war; and because they failed themselves in their ceipt of the agreement, together with two hundred thousand dollars, which will be secretly placed at the disposal of the agents of the Mexican govern-to another. I was handcuffed to an iron bar for more than fifty days; and on the 30th of June, I was or-If your Excellency desires peace at this price, address to me your answer at New-Orleans, under cover of the English Consul, by return of the steam-wicked plan was frustrated, thanks to the kind offices of Stephen Austin. Now that you announce to me your intention to proceed to Texas, you may, in the theatre itself of my sufferings, verify circum-stantially and minutely the cruel, unworthy, and in-human treatment of which I became the butt, after the nominal agreement of the 14th of May. In those I did not compromise myself, nor could I more than as a private individual, to make representations to my government; but even this weak and isolated agreement lost its validity so soon as they com-menced to treat me as, in former days, it was customary to treat slaves in the region of Barbary. I send with this letter the protest which, on the 9th of the same June, I directed, in the port of Velasco, to Mr. David G. Burnet, who acted then as President to Mr. David G. Burnet, who acted then as President of the so-called Republic. Read it, sir, without prejudice, and in cool blood; and confess that, to the very enemies who were so anxious for my death, I openly threw the accusation of infidelity and inconsistency; and I proved to them that my pledges had been annulled entirely by their own fault.

Messrs. E. Austin and Samuel Houston saved my fe; they alleviated my lot as far as was possible to A letter written without previous acquaintance with me, either official or personal, by a man whose very acts stamp him an enemy to my country, could not fail to surprise me; and the more so from the want of tact and delicacy with which certain propositions are addressed to one who knows how much the greatest of the compassion and most gentlemanly commiseration. Mr. Houston distinguished himself by obtaining for me my liberty, without requiring from me any retribution. How great are my obligations for this act! Ever will I have greatest the propositions are addressed to one who knows how much want of tact and delicacy with which certain propo-sitions are addressed to one who knows how much is due to his eniment position, and to his own digni-ty and honor. You have placed me, sir, under the necessity of being very explicit and severe, because I cannot consent that you and the partisans of your cause should deceive themselves concerning the final resolution of Mexico in the question of Texas; nor can I omit the expression of the profound disgust which you have excited in me, by so rudely coming forward to propose to me the sale of Texas, and the acquisition of an infamy.

You commence by acknowledging yourself a citizen of the United States, and at the same time agent.

mythout scandal that the inhabitants of the december most sacred international rights, support to greatly, in supposing Mexico deficient either in the strength or the will to maintain her incontest tible rights.

Texas might yet find great advantages by cover Texas might yet find great advantages by covering herself anew with the Mexican flag. You, sir, which possess the talents of a statesman, think seriously of this step, which is applauded by philosophy; and if by its triumph yor should be convinced, you may rely upon the facilities which I offer you, and the friendly consideration of your obedient servant, and obtained the friendly consideration of your obedient servant, and obtained the friendly consideration of your obedient servant, and obtained the friendly consideration of your obedient servant, and obtained the friendly consideration of your obedient servant, and obtained the crime, he directed the Marshai or some mitted the crime, he directed the crime, he directed

Mr. James Hamilton.

The Creole Case and Mr. Webster's Despatch.

The proposition that alarery is theoretically against law and right—that it constitutes an exception to the boast with which our own Declaration of Independence commences, that all men are born free and equal, and that only by virtue of special and local legislation—is one that will be admitted without controversy.

But the admission of this control of those who held him in unlawfull bondage. In the vehement discussions which were had in Congress upon the subject, Albert Gallatin on one side, and John Marshall, then a member of the House of Representatives, on the other, assailed and defended the surrender. But as to the right of man, unlawfully held in bondage, to resist even unto death, both concurred.

It was said by Mr. Gallatin the same of those who held him in unlawfull bondage.

In the vehement discussions which were had in Congress upon the subject, Albert Gallatin on one side, and John Marshall, then a member of the House of Representatives, on the other, assailed and defended the surrender. But as to the right of man, unlawfull be bondage, and John Marshall, then a member of the House of Representatives, on the other, assailed and defended the surrender. But as to the right of man, unlawfull be admitted without controversy.

But the admission of the control of those who held him in unlawfull bondage.

In the vehement discussions which were had in Congress upon the subject, Albert Gallatin on one side, and John Marshall, then a member of the unit of the congress upon the subject. Albert Gallatin on one side, and John Marshall, then a member of the congress upon the subject. Albert Gallatin on one side, and John Marshall, then a member of the congress upon the subject. Albert Gallatin on one side, and John Marshall, then a member of the congress upon the subject. Albert Gallatin on one side, and John Marshall, then a member of the congress upon the subject. Albert Gallatin on one side, and John Marshall, then a member of the Congress upon the subject. Albert

Towards the close of the last war between this country and Great Britain, \$28 slaves, belonging to a Mr. Forbes, a British subject, resident near Pensacola, in Florida, then a Spanish colony which allowed slavery, took refuge on board the Terror, a vessel of war forming part of Admiral Cockburn's squadron, then lying off the coast. The owner discovered and demanded them from the Admiral. He refused to surrender them but permitted the owner formed to surrender them but permitted the owner.

States, would have been sufficient to have induced his commitment and trial for murder.

Nash was delivered up under the treaty, because the evidence was conclusive that he was not an impressed American, and tous probably a murderer.

But what was the course in this matter of Virginia, mother of States and of statesmen, and that now is at the head of those free Commonwealths whose foundation stone is slavery?

There are yet on the statute gooks of Virginia. refused to surrender them, but permitted the owner to see the slaves, and use all his endeavors to induce them to return to his service, the Admiral promising that no obstacle should be interposed to their doing so, if they desired. They all refused, and were afterwards sent to Bermuda, where they were liberated.

Whose foundation stone is slavery?

There are yet on the statute books of Virginia, unrepealed to this day, laws enacting that any person who should deliver up or surrender, either by his own authority, or under color of any office under this Commonwealth, any free person within the Commonwealth, to be transported without the United States, should be addicted a folian and scattered.

Justice Bayley said :

'The law of slavery is a law in invitum; and when a party gets out of the territory where it prevails, and out of the power of his master, and without any wrongful act done by the party giving that protection. the right of the master, which is founded on the muni-cipal law of the particular place only, does not con-tinue, and there is no light of action against the party who merely receives the slave in that country without doing any wrongful act. This has been de-cided to be the law with respect to a person who has been a slave in any of our West India islands, and comes to this country. The moment he puts his foot on the shores of this country, his slavery is at an end.

Justice Best held this language :-

'Slavery is a local law, and therefore, if a man vishes to preserve his slaves, let him attach them to him by affection, or make fast the bars of the prison, or rivet well their chains; for, the instant they get heyond the limits where slavery is recognized by the lo
We, therefore, claim the benefit of that right in him by affection, or make fast the bars of the prison or rivet well their chains; for, the instant they get beyond the limits where slavery is recognized by the local law, they have broken their chains, they have escaped from their prisons, and are free. Those men, when on board the English ship, had all the rights belonging to Englishmen, and were subject to all their likelying. If they had committed any offense their liabilities. If they had committed any offence, would have a remedy, by applying to the laws of the Creole, this country for redress. I think that Sir G. Cock. 2. That in demanding the surrender of the althis country for redress. I think that Sir G. Cock-burn did all that he lawfully could do to assist the plaintiff. He permitted him to endeavor to persuade the slaves to return, but he refused to apply force. I think he might have gone further, and have said reversed, the United States could not concede to the torse should go the states. I think he might have gone further, and nave that force should not be used by others; for, if any that force should not be used by others; for, if any her.

3. That neither the local law of Virginia, nor the local law that force should be used by the master, or any person in his assistance, can it be doubted that the slaves United States laws, which in this particular case might have brought an action of trespass against the persons using that force? Nav, if the slave, acting local law, can, in such case, be deepned of force on upon his newly recovered freedom, had determined to vindicate that right, originally the gift of nature, and had resisted the force and his death had ensued by the control of the high seas. to vindicate that rght, originally the gift of nature, and had resisted the force, and his death had ensued in the course of such resistance, can there be any instant she reached the port of Nassau, and that didoubt that every one who had contributed to that death, would, according to our laws, be guilty of murder? That is substantially decided by Somer
5. That, in point of fact, the revolted slaves of the sett's case, from which it is clear that such would have been the consequence had these slaves been in England; and, so far as this question is concernmutineers or murderers. And, ed, there is no difference between an English ship and the soil of England; for are not those on board there be no difference in this respect, Somersett's case has decided the present. He was held to be

law, so just in itself, so consonant with freedom and humanity, should be set aside for the benefit of foreigners? The question is answered when it is stated. Bear in mind, too, that this is law, not di-

imminent danger to the peace of the two countries, from the claim put forth in the despatch. If the point in issue were one that were open to doubt or compromise, some middle ground might be spatch. Our part is played—the judgment of the agreed upon; but here the law on the one side is set- country must determ tled and positive, the claim on the other side not less positive, and absolutely adverse. Who shall foretell

And there is nothing in the case of the Creole which, upon general principles, or by reason of any particular facts beyond that already discussed of the alleged interference of the authorities at Nassau to free the slaves, can take it out of the category of

blessed by all those who sincerely esteem the nata committed a murder on board a British frigate, and ural and imprescriptible rights of the human speaving been furnished of the identity of the man, that he was a British subject, and had probably com-mitted the crime, he directed the Marshal of South Carolina, where Robbins was arrested, to deliver

> an American protection, was represented as an impressed American sailor, given up to British vengeance for having risen against and slain one of those who held him in unlawful bondage.

without controversy.

But the admission of this truth carries with it, as the purpose of liberating himself from the vessel in necessary corollary, the deduction that no sanc-on is to be found in the law or comity of nations, which must be founded on universal justice—for entire concurrence. 'The act,' he said, 'of impreswhich must be founded on universal justice—for such an unnatural and forced condition as that of slavery.

Hence the error which pevades the whole despatch, in assuming, that from the comity of nations support may be claimed for this anomalous institution.

But the practice of England on this head is not left to exposed several seve eft to general reasoning. It is settled by solemnly been delivered up to usice on such evidence as diploged cases—and that, to, against British sub-States, would have been sufficient to have induced

liberated.

Forbes instituted an action against the Admiral, forbes instituted an action against the Admiral, in the Court of King's Beach, in England, laying enacted, that, in case the person so delivered up or surrendered should be transported to a place without slaves. There was no dispute about the facts, and verdict was taken for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court on the law. This was unanimous against the plaintiff.

States, should be adjurged a felon, and sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary. And she further entered to be confined in the penitentiary. And she further entered to be confined in the penitentiary. And she further entered to be confined in the penitentiary. And she further entered to be confined in the penitentiary. And she further entered to be confined in the penitentiary. And she further entered to be confined in the penitentiary. And she further entered to be confined in the penitentiary. And she further entered to a place without the United States, and at such place should be tried and condemned, and, in consequence of such condemnation, should be executed, then every person demanding the plaintiff. States, should be adjutted a felon, and sentenced fer death.

These enactments, it will be perceived, were not limited to the protection of citizens of the United States, but extended to any freeman within the Commonwealth! although his hands might yet be rewith murder—although rioting in the profusion fed by forgery, and notwithstanding there was the letter of the treaty, which is the supreme law of the land. We submit then, that Virginia is estopped by her

own unrepealed legislation from urging upon other nations, claims analogous to those which, under the penalty of death, she prohibited any compliance with, on the part of her citizens, even though com-pliance were commanded by the paramount and law-ful authority of the United States.

We submit, moreover, that the right of resistance unto death against unlawful oppression, admitted both by Gallatin and Marshall, in the case of Rob-

they most have been tried according to English

1. That no national law or comity requires or aulaws. If any injury had been done to them, they

nutineers or murderers. And, Finally, That in making this a question of indem

nification between the two governments, the deci an English ship as much protected and governed by sion of peace and war is put upon an issue where English laws as if they stood on English land? If Great Britain cannot yield, and which the sober judgment of this country cannot ratify.

We are aware that in stating these objections, we case has decided the present. He was neid to be entitled to his discharge, and, consequently, all persons attempting to force him back into slavery, would have been trespassers, and, if death had ensued in using that force, would have been guilty of murder. It has been said that Sir G. Cockburn might have sent them back. He certainly was not be held not to the sentiment of 'Our country, we can ensure that in stating these objections, we lay ourselves open to the centure that, in all discussions with foreign nations, we should present an unbroken front. This, when the battle is engaged, may be true, but not while the din of war is yet unheard. bound to receive them into his own ship, in the first instance; but, having done so, he could no more have forced them back into slavery, than he could have committed them to the deep.'

Such being the law of England, and enforced Such being the law of England, and enforced is yet time to pause or draw back, of objecting to measures which justice and humanity reprove.

If the press of the country—if public opinion be the controversy, the ground taken in the

against her own subjects under circumstances where, if ever, there was a strong equity in the claim, can it be expected, or ought it to be asked, that such despatch will be persevered into the uttermost, and despatch will be persevered into the uttermost, and

stated. Bear in mind, too, that this is law, not diplomacy; the calm, settled, and irreversible voice of justice—not the dexterous, shifting, and oftentimes hollow and insincere sophistry of diplomacy. Ministerial protocols and despatches may be made to take the hue of the hour, and with the hour renounce it, but the judgments of Law stand, and known no change.

It is in this feature of the case that we see the imminent danger to the peace of the two countries.

ine the event

From the N. Y. American. American Slaves in Algiers. Mr. Editor:-Mr. Webster's letter in relation to

the Creole, has led me to investigate a portion of our alleged interference of the authorities at Nassau to free the slaves, can take it out of the category of the adjudicated case above referred to.

So, in the general principles connected with the demand and surrender of white men charged with crime, the doctrines of Virginia, as set forth in legislative acts, are signally at variance with the claim now put forth in her behoof, mainly, for the surrender of the revolters of the Creole.

We have, in former remarks, adverted to the article in Mr. Jay's treaty, which stipulated for the mutual surrender of felons and murderers.

It was under this article that the controversy, famous in its day, though now little in the public that the capture years, the Nassau history, which may, perhaps, throw some light upon the principles involved in the present controversy.

From a report, made by Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, (30th Dec. 1790.) and which may be found in the American State Papers, Vol. X. p. 59, it is appears that, in 1785, the Algerines captured some of our vessels, and enslaved their crews; and that our Ministers then in Europe, 'fearing that the captive might be sold, and dispersed through the interior and distant countries of Africa,' employed an agent to ransom them at \$200 a head. This price was refused, and Congress authorized an offer of \$550. On this, Mr Jefferson remarked—'Within the last two or three years, the Spaniards, the Neahistory, which may, perhaps, throw some light upon the principles involved in the present controversy. fattened with the sweat, the blood, and the tears of the African race, will not retrocede in this course; and her efforts to recover a usurped territory will be than Robbins, arose. Robbins, alias Nash, had tant prices. Slaves were become scarce, and would

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soile, Buth.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—Wilsiam. Wilbur, Dozer;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—Wilstiam Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chuve, Milford.
Vermort.—John Beneut, Woodslock [—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusettes.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—
C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isbac Stearns, Norton;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—Josiah Hayward, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lobell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorekester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isbac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertween;—A. Reuses, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Tounton;—B. Freeman, Breiester;—R. F. Walleut, Dennis —George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetoten;—John Clement, Townsund.

[1* For a continuation of this list, see the last phge; [To For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 587.

hardly be sold at any price.' He adds, that the Dey anded \$2833 a head, for our countrymen; that in had paid \$1200, and Russia, \$1546 a head.

In 1792, Gen. Washington applied to the Senate, know if they would authorize him to pay \$40.000 r the 13 Americans held by the Algerines, (p. 109.) They replied, that they would ratify a treaty of peace by which \$40,000 should be paid down, and an an-nual payment of \$25,000 stipulated for the future. In the meantime, however, the Algerines continued their depredations; and among the documents afterwards submitted to Congress by the President was a letter from a Sweedish gentleman at Algiers, in a letter from a Sweedish gentleman at Algers, in which he says: 'I have several times, with tears in my eyes, seen your honest countrymen sinking under the cruel yoke of Slavery.' He also announced the melancholy intelligence—'The Algerine corsairs have made ten American prizes, and 105 more slaves.' On the 5th Nov. 1793, an American agent wrote to Gen. Washington—'One hundred and five subjects of the United States, are employed as captive slaves, on the most laborious work; they are in a distressed and naked situation.' A petition from these captive slaves was forwarded to Congress, in these captive slaves was forwarded to Congress, in which they say—'We are employed daily at the nost laborious work, without any respect of persons, and shut up at night, in two slave prisons, with six hundred captives of other nations,' (p. 337;) and a letter from one of them states that they are kept on

bread and water.' In 1795, the United States made a treaty with Algiers, and paid \$525,500 for the liberation of these

In 1802, a Tripolitan corsair captured the brig Franklin, with a crew of nine men, and carried her into Algiers. The Dey, although at peace with us, offered to buy the brig, cargo, and the nine slaves, offered to buy the orig, cargo, and the more defected to sell, and proceeded with them to Tripoli.—[Am. State Papers, vol. IV.] It seems strange to us, at the present day, to hear white men spoken of as slaves; but it should be reollected that such alone were the slaves spoken of in Scripture, in those passages which are now fre-quently quoted in vindication of negro slavery, and also that the serfs of Russia are as white as their

owners.

Let us now apply to the American slaves in Barbary, the moral and legal principles applied by Mr.

Webster to the negroes of the Creole. The latter, we are told, 'are recognized as property by the Constitution of the United States;' but surely not more explicitly than our countrymen were recognized as property by the Constitution of Algiers. We have seen not only that they were liable 'to be sold and dispersed through the interior and distant countries in Africa;' but also that they were treated much as similar property is treated at home—kept at hard work and with hard fare, and without wages. We have also seen how highly this property was valued, and what enormous prices it actually commanded.

and what enormous prices it actually commanded.

It is certainly a supposable case that these 105 slaves might have been put on board a felucca, with a dozen Moors, to be conveyed by sea, to a distant plantation, and that seizing a favorable moment, they might have made themselves masters of the vessel, kindly sparing the lives of all their guard, except one who had rashly discharged a musket in the very midst of them, and then madly rushed upon them with a deadly weapon. We may also suppose that our brave and humane fellow-citizens had then proceeded to Gibraltar, where they were kindly received. ceeded to Gibraltar, where they were kindly received by the officers, who permitted the Moors to take the felucca and go about their business.

The Creole negroes are according to Mr. Web-ster, 'Mutineers and Murderers.' In whatever class of offences we may rank mutiny, MURDER we know is a most atrocious crime against which God has de-nounced the heaviest penalty in this world and the next. If, therefore, the Creole negroes are murderers, would not our countrymen have incurred the same dreadful guilt in effecting their escape from slavery by precisely the same means? The Creole 'was carried by violence and CRIME

against the master's will, into the port of a friendly power,' says the Secretary of State. Great Britain and Algiers were at peace in 1793; of course the fe would have been carried under circumstances similar to the Creole, 'into the port of a friendly power.' With great confidence does Mr. Webster proceed: 'Certainty ordinary comity and hospitality entitle him (the master of the Creole) to such assistance from the authorities of the place, as should enable him to resume and prosecute his voyage, and bring the offenders to justice; On what possible ground, then, could the authorities of Gibraltar have been excused, had they refused to enable the master of the felucca to carry back to Algiers, to slavery and to death, one hundred and five American citizens? To this question I can imagine but one pos-sible reply, which is, that the Americans, being pris-oners of war, had a moral and a legal right to slay

This is dangerous ground on which to rest the right of resistance on the part of slaves, for the ob-vious reason that nearly all the slaves ever imported our country, were in fact prisone

into our country, were in fact prisoners of war.

True it is, they were not prisoners of war to their successive purchasers, and therefore it may be contended that a sale by the captor gives a valid title to the purchaser, and of course destroys the right of resistance on the part of the slave. Let us, then, vary our supposition a little. We have some that vary our supposition a little. We have seen that the American slaves were articles of merchandize among the Barbary powers. We will suppose these 105 slaves had been sold to the Dey of Tripoli before their escape. They would then have been no onger prisoners of war; but would have been the property of the Dey by a title as scriptural, perfect and indisputable as was that by which any negro on board the Creole was held by his master. In that case, would the guilt of MURDER have rested on their souls? Would the statesmen of Europe have been ustified in branding them as 'mutineers and murerers? Would the authorities at Gibraltar have been guilty of a breach of 'ordinary comity and hos-pitality' for not surrendering them to the 'justice' of their Tripolitan master? I am inclined to believe that, with certain states-

men, a man's complexion makes a wonderful differ-ence in the application of moral and political princi-

Mexico and Texas.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 26.

There is, of course, much speculation here as to the results of the Mexican invasion of Texas. Letters have been received here from eminent citizens of Texas, stating that the Mexican force is numerous, effective and well appointed. The Caddos, the Comanches and the Choctaws are all ready to join the Mexican force in the Mexican force and received have commenced the the Mexicans, —and probably have commenced the war, before this, as their allies. The Choctaws alon can bring into the field five thousand warriors. They are much incensed against the Texans, and with good reason. They recently in a marauding excuron into the Indian territory -in which, by treaty, the United States are bound to protect them,—wan-tonly murdered an aged and venerable chief, who was universally beloved in the tribe for his wisdom, eloquence and virtue. Col. Pyckilove,—the Choc-taw chief now here,—says, speaking of this victim of Texan barbarity, he was the Henry Clay of his

That Texas will have her hands full, there is, therefore, little doubt. But the 'tumultuary popula-tion of the Mississippi' will be on the march to tion of the Mississippi' will be on the march to their aid,—and they go in the expectation of getting a world of booty, not in Texas,—but in Mexico. There will be years of hard fighting, however, before they reach Mexico. There seems to be great excitement here against Mexico,—and the probability of a war soon with her is talked of. In case we should become the ally of Texas in the contest, Great Britain is bound, by a recent treaty with Mexico, to espouse her cause. We shall then have Mexico, to espouse her cause. We shall then three wars on hand-with Great Britain-

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Mexico-and with the Western tribes of Indians. We are not, just now, very well prepared for all three wars. By the time that the contest begins to three wars. By the time that the contest begins to rage pretty hard, Great Britain will seize upon the island of Cuba. That will bring France into the muss—and thus we shall have quite a ctirring time of it. Truly and solemnly, there is more danger of a general war from this source, than all other sources put together. The first blow that is struck in Texas, will clicit a spark that will, generally perhaps, but surely, involve all christendom in a flame. It has been suggested here,—even in debate in the House—that Santa Anna is backed by England, and procured from Great Britain the means of pay-

and procured from Great Britain the means of pay off his troops, and organizing this expeditio Ing off his troops, and organizing this expectation. This suspicion is a little premature. It may be verified by and by. But, in the mean time, Santa Anna has obtained another and very abundant resource in the Catholic Church. It is represented that Santa Anna's party were anti-church, and the fall of Bustamenta's party exposed the wealth of the Catholic Church to confiscation. Santa Anna, without compromising, merely took a million or two in advance, with a view to extend Catholicism in Texas -but with the understanding that, if this sum would not suffice to christianise the rebel heretics, he was to have two or three millions a year, or, in fact, the

to have two or three millions a year, or, in fact, the whole revenue of the Church.

In case expeditions should be set on foot in the United States for the aid of the Texians, we shall hear of it from our abolitionists, who will, no doubt, make it their business to see that the United States preserve a strict neutrality in a quarrel which involves the existence of domestic slavery not only in Texas, but perhaps in Mexico itself, where it was abolished partly through Santa Anna's influence.

From the Philanthropist. The Value of the Union !

Where is the Union, the glorious Union, the go of American idolatry? To illustrate its value, have a case in point, and shall briefly relate it.

Mr. M. W. Hopkins is a respectable citizen Columbus, Ohio, an artist by profession, a man, so far as we know, of great amiability and moral worth. In November last, by the advice of his physician, he left Columbus, to spend the winter Louisiana, on account of his health. A few mon before leaving, he became acquainted with Jame Clark, of Jackson, East Feliciana parish, La., wh Clark, of Jackson, East Feliciana parish. La., who cordially invited him to call at his residence, intimating that he would give him employment as an artist, and recommending the town of Jackson as a healthy spot for invalids. He assured him also that the fact of his being an abolitionist would not endanger him, so long as he remained silent concerning it, there. Mr. Hopkins arrived at Jackson about the middle of December. Five or six weeks after, Mr. Clark returned, and without having seen Mr. H., visited a grougery, and gave out that there was an abolitionist in town. A mob soon collected, and despatched two of their bullies to Mr. H., who was the standard of their bullies to Mr. H., who was the standard of their bullies to Mr. H., who was the standard of their bullies to bulle to bring the standard of the standard of their bullies to bring the standard of the standa quietly engaged in his work, with orders to bring him forth, and answer for the crime of thinking, (not saying,) that slavery was a sin. After several vio-lent speeches, Mr. H., by permission, addressed the meeting, and frankly told them that he believed slavery to be a sin and a curse, but, in accordance with advice of Mr. Clark, who stood before them, and the advice of Mr. Clark, who stood before them, and who had invited him to that place, he had said nothing about it, while there, and did not wish to disturb their peculiar institutions. His only object was to spend the winter there quietly, solely for the benefit of his health. He produced written testimonials to his character, from the North, and one from a gennan of established character in the vicinity. Hagernan, the Presbyterian clergyman, with whom he had been lodging, certified that Mr. H. had behaved in all respects both as a gentleman and a Christian—that he had said nothing that could lead to the belief that he was an abolitionist.

After several speeches and violent threats, a resolution was offered that Mr. H. be ordered to leave the place by 3 o'clock, P. M. It was then about noon. Mr. Catlet, the mayor, said, that he wanted every abolitionist driven not only out of the South, but out of the United States, and into Great Brit ain, where they belonged; but he did not wish the man to go back to the North, and report that he had been treated like a savage, especially as he stood before them in the light of a peaceable gentleman. He would, therefore, move so to me the resolution, as to give him time to close his siness, even if he sho ald be obliged to tay till th norning. Loud threats, however, were made against any house that should give him a night's lodging, and he was allowed only till five o'clock to get rea-

for leaving, He left for Bayou Sara, 12 miles, the nearest landing place on the Mississippi, where he arrived about bed time, followed by some of the mob, who seem ed bent on stirring up another mob to lyuch him be-fore he could get beyond their reach.

Mr. Marks, the landlord, being informed of all the

Mr. Marks, the landlord, being into the circumstances by Mr. Hagerman, who, with a noble disregard for his own safety, "had accompanied the protect him. This prevented disturbance through the mgm, sected in the morning a band of twenty roffians collected in the bar-room, expressing a determination to lynch him, at all hazards. The landlord, with a generous countries the section and announced to them rage, at once interposed, and announced to them that he would spill his own blood before he would suffer one of them to touch his guest. His resolute bearing intimidated them, and Mr. Hopkins owes it to his efforts, and those of Mr. Hagerman, that he is now safe in a free State. We saw him a few nati, and the facts stated abou

are furnished by himself.

There is another fact which we had while in the South, from the best authority. It is a horrible fact, but there is nothing wonderful in it. We wish the people of the free States to weigh it well. It is, that standing committees are appointed in nest or all of the principal towns in the slave States, especially on the Mississippi, whose duty it is to collect and keep a list of the parties of porthern publitionists: and keep a list of the names of northern abolitionists to search the baggage of travellers, and tavern registers, for the name of every man from the North who may stop in any of those towns, and, if it be down on the list, to report the case at once as a fit one for the application of lynch law! And, under provocation so brutal, so infernal, the

of the North are expected to be as fervent as ever in their attachment to a Union, which, while it protects the meanest dog from the South who barks on the track of a fugitive in the North, leaves them to the tender mercies of a bloody slaveholding inquisition.

From the Herald of Freedom. Henry C. Wright.

Our readers will be interested to learn, by the re solves published from the Liberator, that this devoted and indefatigable friend of Humanity is about to leave this country, on a mission of good will abroad He goes to vindicate among the subjects of fighting Britain, the doctrines of the Gospel of Peace. That country, like this, is overrun with churches—and church corporations and clergy, all professing christianity, and all in league and unity with an army and navy, which keep the whole world in constant terror and alarm. This shows the genuineness of their christianity. They have about as much of it as there christianity. They have about as much of it as there is of 'good will' in a charged 42 pounder. Yet they are the ones, whe clamor 'Infidelity' at the preach-

ers of Peace and Liberty.

We can ill spare bro. Wright from these shores, and we very much doubt the wisdem of his quitting New-England for Old. He needs respite, however, and the voyage will afford him that, if he won't find it at the end of the voyage. The scenes of the old world will entertain him, and refresh his overlabored spirits. It will rejoice the glorious hearts abroad to see him. It will animate and revive them, and afford them the benefit of his free notions and spirit. We want the panting Chartist to hear his peace principles. It will teach them the secret of conquering the armed aristocracy, with the irresistible weapon of moral truth. They can't meet that, with a charge of cavalry. A broadside from a 74 can't hit a moral phalanx on the shore. Mora! principle will elevat the vassal people above liability to be crushed by their heavy heeled aristocracy, and ground to powder by their horrible navy and army. Indeed moral prin-ciple would leave the ranks of that army empty, and those hateful war-ships to float, like wrecks unman

ned and forsaken on the sea. This doctrine of overcoming evil with good is the This doctrine of overcoming evil with good is the one charge upon old organization by our anti slavery (?) clergy, as their reason for deserting it, and setting up their traitorous, but vain scheme to destroy it. They seceeded from the old anti-slavery society, because it would not trampel woman humanity under foot, to gratify the clergy, and repudiate Christ's doctrine of 'overcoming evil with good?' The se ciety did not, however, endorse the doctrine of Christ good! The se It was a needless alarm in the clergy, and a falscharge in them. The society did not endorse the

The large paper-mill in Hopkinton, Mass., owned by Dea. Grant, of Boston, was destroyed by fire on Saturday—loss \$30,000—insurance 16 or \$17,000. eral doctrine of p ace. They only did not ex y repudiate it, and denounce those individua

and despotism, the

COMMUNICATIONS.

The priests were scared gratuitously, They fled

when no man pursued them. Wright goes abroad to preach that doctrine. We cannot but think he would

as we'll as for corn, and hunger will break through their priestly stone walls. How it will refresh their

From the Albany Tocsin.

The Irish Address on American Slavery.

strengthening her claim to be the

DEAR BRO. BROWN :- I have not had time to con-

Firs' flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.'

It wil! prove an Ithuriel spear, causing every toad

that it touches to start up in the shape of a devil;

and unerringly determining who are the real friends of impartial liberty, and who are ready to bow the knee to the dark spirit of slavery.' Until

I am compelled to believe otherwise by evidence which it would be folly to dispute, I shall cling to the opinion that the great body of our Irish felious citizens mean to be found on the side of the oppress-

fair land to escape from the chains of British tyranny;

lar land to escape from the chains of British tyranny; and now, will they, dare they, in their turn become the worst of oppressors, by helping to prop up the diabolical system of American slaver? Such apostacy is not to be tolerated as possible, even in imagination, for one moment. Let no Irishman claim to

wi o shouts for 'Repeal,' and yet is willing to shake hands with the southern slaveholders, is a loathsome hypocrite, and stands unmasked in his true charac-

-I am for the repeal of the union between England and Ireland, because it is not founded in equity, be-

cause it is not a blessing, but a visible curse to the Emerald Isle, and because eight millions of people are abundantly able to govern themselves, without

repeal of the union between the North and the South

alias, between LIBERTY and SLAVERY-

which is incomparably more unequal, more profli-gate, more intolerable, and more blighting, than that

thich ostensibly exists on the other side of the At-

ing on in the land. What means this sudden inter-

est of the slave plunderers in the cause of Irish Re-peal? They are shouting at the top of their lungs

in favor of 'Repeal,' as though there was nothing in the world so abhorrent to their minds as oppression! When the wolf attempts to put on the aspect of the

A great fire took place at Columbus Geo., on the 15th inst. Eleven stores and two dwellings were de-

and, and for the same reason, I am for the

dignantly

the ruinous aid of 'foreign interference.'

over.

On the

ed (for is not Ireland oppressed?) the world

spirits to hear him preach! God speed him,

Boston, March 18, 1842.

We commend the following excellent address do the whole world, old and new, more good by stay-ing here. He goes to preach anti-slavery too, and to rally the awakening spirits of the old world to the World's Convention, to be held in New-England. such of our Irish friends as may happen to see it. It comes warm and feelingly from the heart of an Irish-We trust he will summon up a multitude of them.—
Oh how they would respire and take the long breath
of Freedom, on the shores of New-England, where
anti-slavery is expanding its mighty chest, like the
bellows of a great furnace, or the swell of the ocean.
We want to see Richard Webb, and John Murray,
and Elizabeth Pease, breathing our moral almost.

To the Englands from hele of an frishman, the arms of whose philanthropy embrace the
whole human race. We think the editors of the various anti-slavery journals would do good service to
our cause by transferring it to their columns.—Eb.

To the Emigrants from Ireland, and their

We want to see Richard Webb, and John Murray, and Elizabeth Pease, breathing our moral atmosphere. And glorious George Thompson too. He droops in the exhausted receiver of subject Britain. Oh, how he would kindle up here like an uncaged eagle! The World's Convention wil! gather them here. And they may come from every where. Every body may come. The distinguishing feature of this World's Convention is, not that all the geographical and other divisions of the earth will be represented. It was my privilege to attend the Londor Conven-tion, held in 1840. It was constituted by delegates appointed in various parts of the world, and compos-ed of persons of all complexions. Its object was to devise and carry forward measures for the extinc-tion of the slave-trade and slavery all over the womas Convention is, not that all the geographical and other divisions of the earth will be represented, (which divisions it eeks to do away,) but that whoever appears in it, appears for all the world, and not for any division of it. That everybody may come, in his own behalf, and everybody's behalf. Every subject may be introduced, and every opinion advocated. world. It was my happiness to meet, among others come of the brightest and best sons of the Emerald Isle, and to ascertain the fact that the hearts and prayers of all, or nearly all the inhabitants of that Isle, were engaged in assisting to carry forward to its glorious and triumphant issue, the work for Speech will be free in it—untranmelled and unquestioned. Other meetings are shackled with rules, which the Convention was held. restrictions and limitations—membership is limited—subjects are limited—opinion is shackled, &c. &c. They are not mankind meetings—but sect meetings. there from the United States were pained with knowing that, however true to libery an Irishman's heart is, when it beats on his own native soil, that This Convention is to be open to all mankind, and to all human questions, and free upon all subjects, to on his emigration to America, circumstances and influences by which he becomes surrounced, in too many cases warp his judgment, and bias his heart; If Henry C. Wright goes, God speed him on the and the influence and action which ought to tell powerfully for the cause of human liberty are made to operate against her sacred name, and in favor of way and there. No man could do more to advance the cause of humanity. We shall miss his broad shield from the warfare here. He is the beloved of slavery and oppression. What, my friends, induced us to leave our native land? Was it not that we the abolitionists. The little children exult and bound when he comes in sight, and weep aloud when he departs. They will pray for him on the deep-and talk of him to their mothers and among them-selves, at twilight. The clergy here will exult, and if they dared near we for a give the training to the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the secon if they dared pray, we fear what their supplications might be, as to the fate of the good ship that shall freight the devoted man. Their praying is all puband political influences be used for his benefit. What are the sufferings any of us have endured under the monarchy of Great Britain, or from the ec-Their praying is all public, and they will be shy of mentioning his name in their 'long' performances. They will caution the priesthood abroad against his coming. Oh, brother Colver will feet deeply. He will write a whining clesiastical domination of the Church of England, tyrannical and despotic as it is? What are all the privations which Irelaad is suffering, compared with what two and a half nullions of our fellow-creatures caveat against this enemy of the good and the pro-fessing. Let him. The people of Britain will find out how true the clerical slander is, if the clergy are enduring in American slavery? Rem beseech you, that Got made of one blood a out how true the clerical slander is, if the clergy don't—who of course won't. We are willing new organization shall send over a cloud of precautionary letters, to bar Wright's way to the British meeting-house. It will open the eyes of the British people to the character of that meeting-house, and its divine occupants. Wright will be heard by the common people of England. The clergy there, combined with the clergy here, cannot keep the people from hearing him. They are hungry for the bread of life, as well as for corn, and hunger will break through of men to dwell on all the face of the earth; and that our adorable Siviour and Redeemer tasted death for all men. Can it be right to reduce to chat tleship immortal mind—that for which the precious blood of Christ was sled to redeem it from all sin, that it might for all eternity partake of the enjoy-

ment of pleasures at hs right hand?

The previous questions I ask, as I am not en The previous questions I ask, as I am not en-tirely ignorant of the distressed and distressing con-dition of Ireland. Surely if it be right for the na-tive and adopted citizens of America to be agitating the question of Repeal of the Union of England and Ireland, must it not be our right, ves, our duty, to agitate and agitate, again and again, a system of slavery, 'the worst which ever saw the sun,' and which lies at our own doors, enters our pockets and

parened spirits to hear him preach: God speed him, though we cannot part with him. We repeat the exhortation of the Liberator to the friends of the mission to contribute to his expenses, for he will advocate anti-slavery abroad, as well as peace. One of the effects of slavery in America is, that i very much confines the emigrant to the choice of residence to about one half of the States. Some of those on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, from their more congenial climate, would induce us to settle in the slave States; but if we were to do so, what is the sacrifice we should be called on to make? Why, ceasing to use what, in our native sult with Mr. Remond, since the receipt of your let-ter; but I will venture to say, in his behalf, that, (Deo volente,) he will be present at your Anti-Slavery Convention in April, bringing with him the
lard, is an Englishman's birthright—that of describrery Convention in April, bringing with him the
lard, is an Englishman's birthright—that of describing things as they appear, and really are. The penalty of exercising this natural and constitutional
right may be by a badge of a coat of tar and feathrest, or a ride on a rail. I am certain none of you
would cross the Atlantic ocean for these marks of
Americany, the content of the conte

the authenticity of which some bastard Irishmen (for they cannot have a drop of genuine Irish blood running in their veins,) have had the folly and hardihood to deny. Under the same provision, you may also expect to see me at the same time; and if I can persuade my eloquent friend, Wendell Phillips, to accompany us, I shall do so.

The Address is worthy of any people that ever lived. It is a noble gift of Ireland to America, strengthening her claim to be the

The Constitution of the United States declares The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several What says slavery? In Congress, that States. mouth-piece for the infernal system, Senator Preston from South Carolina, said, 'Thus much h would say: let an abolitionist come within the ders of Sou ath Carolina, if we can catch him, we will try him, (by Lynch law,) and, notwithstanding al the interference of all the governments on earth, in cluding the Federal Government, WE WILL HANG HIM.' Members of Congress, who are true to the doctrines contained in the Declaration of Indepen-But it must be remembered that they are liable to be led astray by unprincipled politicians, by time-serving leaders, and by designing priests. We must ving leaders, and by designing priests. We must be more active to disseminate light and truth among them, and to let them have a copy of the Address, every man for himself. They have come to this every man for himself. They have come to this ways known, but an emigrant from Great Britain must be known to all Americans, that he loathes and abominates slavery. Black, (a very unitable name to bear,) a Representative to Congress from the State of Georgia, in the House of Representa-tives, informed James R. Giddings, a Representative from Ohio, that 'if he would come into Georgia, and be the friend of O'Connell or of Ireland, who is not an abolitionist. If such there be, Ireland and Connell would be inflicted, and that he would ing to the certainty that he would be suspended by

halter around his throat!

American slavery is bringing honest labor into hypocrite, and stands unmasked in his true character before an impartial universe. As an abolition-ist—as a friend of justice—as a man and a christian grace. Do you know what the Congress man, Ben-—I am for the repeal of the union between England jamin Watkins Leigh, says of the laborer? I will for their daily subsistence, can never enter into poli-ical affairs: they never do, NEVER WILL, NEVER CAN. Those who earn their hand have Those who earn their breid by the sweat of their brow, in political economy, fill exactly the samplace as the slaves.' What is it that compels the poo Irishman to do the drudgery of American cities, and for his life long perform the heaviest and most labo-rious labor? What is it that makes the Irishman the hod-man, and prevents the American from being one? Why, slavery; and so long as slavery continues, will this state of things exist. Assist in throw

lantic. In both cases, IMMEDIATE AND UN-CONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION will be the ing off slavery: then will the Irish emigrant, how ever poor, be looked on differently to what he now cry and the watchword of every consistent lover of Liberty. will, with an accelerated speed, raise him and family to wealth and independence, in propor tion as he is frugal and industrious.

I have remarked that it has been thought that emigration had altered your views on the accursed raffic in men, wom en and children, and that you could view slavery with more indifference this, than you did while on the other side of the Atwhen the woil attempts to put on the aspect of the lamb, beware! Again, what means this sudden regard for the sacredness of 'southern institutions,' on the part of the leading irish declaimers at the Repeal meetings at the South, and in other parts of the country? I will tell you. The game is this: 'You tickle me, and I will tickle you!' In other words, the bargain obviously is, (and you will shortly see it demonstrated in the Liberator, that the South and in ever have been issued. It was reclaimed to the Atlantic ocean. As proof of this opinion being entertained, I refer you to the Irish Address, which bears the signature of those pre-eminent ornaments of the human race, Daniel O'Connell and Father Mathew. Were the majority of Irishmen in America, on this side of the water, the Address would never have been issued. It was reclaimed to the Atlantic ocean. As proof of this opinion being entertained, I refer you to the Irish Address, which bears the signature of those pre-eminent ornaments of the human race, Daniel O'Connell and Father Mathew. Were the majority of Irishmen in America and Father Mathewall an never have been issued. It was my happy lot to witness the reception of the Address at Boston, when the Old Cradle of Liberty reverberated again and strated in the Liberator,) that the South shall go for Repeal, and the Irish, as a body, shall go for southern slavery!—Here is a 'union,' most unnatural and horrible! I most firmly believe that such an agreement has been entered into by the selfish Repeal demagogues at the North, and the mercenatural ending of the newspapers, it may be safely concluded that the Address is well-timed, and indiciously drawn up, or it would not attract the nory slave-orivers at the South. And will our hard-judiciously drawn up, or it would not attract the no-working, liberty-loving, firsh fellow-countrymen allow themselves to be bought for such a purpose, and at such a price? Heaven forbid! What! they to be made the body guard of the infernal slave system! Do they not know that O'Connell refuses to shake hands with an American slaveholder, and of the devices of the enemy is to declare that it is a tem: Do they not know that O connect refuses to shake hands with an American slaveholder, and ranks no man as true to liberty who is not an abolitionist?

Let your 'Toesin' ring out its loudest notes of the devices of the enemy is to declare that it is a spurious document, and that the signatures of the apostle of civil and religious liberty, and of the apostle of civil and religious liberty, and of the apostle of temperance, are forgeries! What but a lying apostle of civil and religious liberty, and of the apostle of temperance, are forgeries! What but a lying spirit could induce even the idea? Are not the sentiments of the Address apostolic and catholic? Are they not in accordance with holy writ, and strictly so with those of Cardinal Ximines, who, in latter times, as far as I know, was the first to raise his voice against the infernal system which Danie! O'Connell, Theobald Mathew, and sixty thousand other Irishmen, with yourselves when in Ireland, denounced as a crine, as a sin of the greatest chormination. Rhode-Island Amended Constitution.—We learn that the amended Constitution.—We learn that the amended Constitution is lost by a majority of a little more than a thousand votes, viz: For the Constitution, 6365 votes; against it, 7500; majority against it, 1136.

A steamer at Ancenis, France, exploded lately. 3s persons who were near the engine and in the fore cabin, were most horribly injured—3 were killed instantaneously, and 36 rendered hideous to behold; one third of the whole have since died.

A great fire took place at Columbus Geo., on the save that the Holy See may rejoice in the full suc-

says, that 'the Holy See may rejoice in the full success of its efforts, and of its zeal to remove the fou

oppression from all Christian countries, we do advertise and admonish, in the power of the Lord, al

Christians, however strong their condition be, that hereafter they cease from the cruel traffic in In-

they have been treated as if they were not men, but Ireland. bought, sold, and doomed to the most severe labor, like brutes. Brother or sister, read this extract again consider and neades it. like brutes. Brother or sister, read this extract again—consider and ponder it well—and then read it once more, and then learn it by heart, and adopt its maxims in daily practice; then the Holy See may truly rejoice in her children.

If there are any emigrants in this country, wh

lessly stand and maintain right And why do I say so? It is because thousands of you have seen the advantage of doing so in old Ireland. Don't you remember the time when neither a Catholic Peer nor a Commoner, if elected to the House of Commons, could sit in the British Parlianent on account of the test oath, which required him who took it, to swear that the Catholic religion was idolatrous? How came this injustice to be done away? Was it not by the uniting of the friends of civil and religious liberty—men of all religious creeds, and of every denomination who petitioned Parliament, year after year, until by importunity they prevailed, and, the Test and Corporation Acts were modified or repealed, so that Catholic Peers took their seats in the upper house, and Daniel O'Conneil and other Catholics were elected to the Commons? What was one of the results of this measure? What was one of the results of this measure? Parliamentary Reform. What grew out of the Reform Bill? Why, one of the most, if not the most glorious measure which ever passed through the two Houses of Parliament. The British Enancipation Act, which transformed 800,000 pieces of chattel property into accountable beings; accountable to the law which was thrown around them, and which ong-deprived rights; and from this act of justice has grown nothing but good—good to the emancipated slave, and good to the emancipated slaveholder. Estates are ow, in these days of freedom, worth on an average full 30 per-cent, more than they were in the days of slavery, with the slaves included in the purchase of the slavery, with the slaves included in the purchase of the soil; and so it would be, were slavery abolished in those parts of this country where it exists. And as an old countryman, I call on you, my Irish friends, and those of Irish extraction, to manfully stand by and sustain your inherent love of liberty and freedom. You have sought and obtained it, in some measure, for yourselves in this country, and I call on you to endeavor to ring Liberty's Bell, until the sacred sound thereof shall be heard and realized throughout the land. It was rung on Independence day. Its the land. It was rung on Independence day. Its sound as well as its inscription is, Proclaim liberty thereof.' Let us who know what it is to suffer from the infringement or the withholding of our right, or the enduring of oppression in our native land, now we are come to America, not be so mean spirited and selfish as to think of enjoying alone the Heaven decended boon of freedom and liberty.

Unity, you know, is strength, and you know

of the results of concentrated action in Ireland.— Don't you remember when the Catholics refused to pay Church Rates of the Episcopal Church, and when their farming stock and household furniture were seized and offered at public auction? And although, sometimes, several thousand persons attended on the day of sale, yet no bidder could be found, and, in consequence, the live stock would be driven to some fair; but even there, no sale could be made, and brauch. What does your fellow-countrymen say to you in the Address, which sixty thousand of them have sent to you? What do Daniel O'Connell and Father Mathew say? 'Slavery is a sin against God and man. All who are not for it, must be against it—none can be neutral. We entreat you to take the part of justice, religion and liberty. Join with the abolitionists everywhere. They are the only consistent advocates of liberty. Tell every man, that you do not understand liberty for the white man, and slavery for the black man; that you are for liberty for all, of every color, creed, and country.' And as though these great moral and heavenly truths needed enforcing by argument and personal appli-cation, they make the following heart and soul stirring appeal to each and every one of you. 'By all your memories of Ireland, continue to love liberty—hate slavery—cling by the abolitionists—and in America you will do honor to the name of Ireland.' Shall Resolved, That the sectarian corporations, and this appeal be sounded in your years in vain? Heaven forbid! Humanity and Religion, were it to be the case, would cry, shame on you. I know the wardry has been raised, 'foreign dictation?' 'foreign influence!' Yes, by American citizens, associated to obtain a legislative repeal of the Union of the Parliament of England and Ireland! Yet, in their estimation, the devoting of their time, talents and money to effect it, is neither 'foreign dictation' nor 'foreign influence.' If American slavery be assailed in its den, the father of lies, the old serpest, the devil, and his emissaries, will use all subtletly to sustain the hell-begotten, hell-sustained, soul-destroying system, and raise all manner of outcries, stroying system, and raise all manner of outcries, and alarm both Church and State, until they both Discussed by Pillsbury, Harriman and Jackman. alarm both Church and State, until they be to aid it, by propping the accursed system up. Voted, To lay the resolution again on the theory what is meant by 'foreign influence and foreign to bring up a resolution censuring the committee of the Methodist church.

Bro, Pillsbury then offered the resolution relating the meeting-house, by the Trustees of What is meant by

ctation?' Why, they are words without any prop-application to the subject before us, and used onfor those we have left to endure systems whose yoke we have shaken off. When we write or send to our relatives and friends to leave their country and come to this, on neither side of the Atlantic is it branded as 'foreign dictation or foreign influence;' and are when they had contracted with us for their meetwhen they had contracted with us for their meet we not gladto have the best of advice our friends can ing-house, and taking even that from us long before convey on any and every subject in which we are interested? Well, if it be a right, yes, a duty, for has proved them to be not only destitute of Christiinterested? Well, it to be a right, yes, a unity, one person to advise us for our benefit, how much more right must the sentiments be worthy of our most serious consideration, when sixty thousand who Voted, That the resolution, laid on the table, be most serious consideration, when sixty thousand who love us, and wish to do us good, unite heart and hand to effect it! I apprehend the great bulk of the signers of the Address are, like yourselves, priests or members of the Catholic church; and I have yet to Address does not accord with the sentiments and Resolved, That the doctrine of a large portion of duties enjoined by the apostolic catholic church; and, doubtless, had Pope Gregory, the 16th, been in some organized body, calling itself a christian chu practical moral duties never was, and never justly which in any can be called 'foreign dictation.' Take, my friends, as American the Irish Address, and read it again, and again, examine it well, and see if every word and sentence be not in accordance with divine and moral truth.— If it be not, reject it as unsound in logic, and want-ing in force of argument; but if, on investigation, it is what the circumstances in which you are involved imperiously demanded, I ask, nay, I entreat you, not to be found fighting against God, nor disregarding such excellent advice from your fellow-countrymen; and if it be allowed to operate fully on your hearts and actions, not an Irishman, I would say, not a man with an Irishman's heart, will be found in any way, however remote delay and the consequence of the Parker Pillsbury, he has our hearty approval in his anti-slavery labors.

Voted, That the remaining resolution of the Parker That the remaining remaining resolution of the Parker That the remaining remaining resolution of the Parker That the remaining remaining remaining resolution of the Parker That the remaining remainin way, however remote, doing any thing that shall promote or strengthen the accursed system of Amer-ican slavery. We shall not be found voting for canpromote or strengthen the accuracy promote or strengthen the accuracy. We shall not be found voting for candidates either for our State Legislatures or for Congress, who will by their votes sustain, sanction or support slavery, nor for those who vote for garding most undoubted evidence that, as parties, they are for those who would abridge or deny the laws or for those who would abridge or deny the genuine friends of liberty; and we would solemnly worm all true abolitionists against wasting their powers. be 'the home of the free and la brave, shall we become renegadoes, and cast away our shields as though they had not been apointed ! Give no man, nor either of the political parties of the day, an opportunity to indulge the thought. Let us act the part of Christians, and of men determined to ; and as we really love freedom, so in the same degree shall we be solicitous to extend its blessings all over the earth, particularly so to all parts of our adopted country. May you, with myself, when we approach the

ist, not have our garments stained with the blood of the slave, nor our ears assailed with, 'The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto the approbation of good men, shall be ours; yes, and would be truly ashamed to have it known that a re'by all your memories of Ireland, continue to love monstrance so weak, selfish and puerile emanated liberty—hate slavery—cling by the abolitionists—
from among them. And when the missionary or

dians, Negroes, and other human beings, by which and in America, you will do honor to the name of Your sincere well wishing friend,

JAMES CANNINGS FULLER. Skancateles, 2nd of 4th month (April) 1842.

Essex County Anti-Slavery Society.

The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting in the Methodist vestry, in Ipswich, on Wednesday, March 23d. The President being absent, Eliza J. Kenney, of Salem, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair. Opportunity being given, bro. J. P. Harriman offered prayer. The records of the last meeting of the Society, held in Andover, were read by the Recording Secretary, and accepted by the Society.

and accepted by the Society.

Bro. James P. Boyce, of Lynn, inquired why the Society, reversed their decision in relation to grant-Society, the society, in-stead of the meeting-house, as advertised in the Lib-erator. In reply, it was stated that the Trustees, in consequence of some excitement in the Methodist Society, reversed their decision in relation to granthad consented to grant the house to the use of the Society refused to fulfil their contract, and that they unanimously agreed that the Society might occupy their vestry till 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M.; thus complete

ng, in relation to the clergy, church, and political parties, were read.

Voted, That all persons present be invited to

take part in our discussions and deliberations. Bro. Parker Pilisbury, of N. H. offered the follow Resolved, That the passage of resolutions profes

sing to be anti-slavery, by churches, which only exclude from church fellowship the slave owners of the South, and which are attended by excommunication of abolitionists, shutting meeting-houses against anti-slavery meetings, or any other pro-slavery action, instead of honoring the bodies passing them as anti-slavery in character, should only brand them as pre-eminently the friends and abettors of the infaons slave system.

Discussed by Pillsbury, Boyce, A. Davis, Harri

man, Hayward, and Jackman.

Voted, That the resolution be laid on the table for the purpose of hearing an explanation from Mr. Waitt, of Ipswich, in relation to shutting the meeting-house against the Society; from whom nothing w or more justifiable on their part could be learn

Voted. That the resolution continue to lie on the table, for the present, and that the resolutions laid over from the Rockport meeting be now taken up or discussion.

Discussed by Boyce and Pillsbury.

Voted, That when we adjourn, we adjourn at 12 y'clock, to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Voted, That a committee of two be chosen on fi-

R. Hood and Addison Davis were chosen said The first resolution of the Rockport series we

then unanimously adopted, as follows:
Resolved, That the great body of northern clergy
a few individuals only excepted, by their continued to some fair; out even there, he sair count or many as no man would become a purchaser; and, in many cases, the stock was restored to its rightful owner; and this united passive resistance brought about the extermination in Ireland of church rates, both root to the anti-slavery enterprise, and their manifest determination. termination to fellowship southern man-stealers a Christians and christian ministers, have proved them selves, by their own professions, a great brotherhood of thieves; and, instead of being supported as the ministers of righteonsness, should be held (on their own principles) in execration and abhorrence by the

whole human race.

The second resolution then came up for discus

on.
Discussed by Pillsbury. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Voted, That the Society adjourn, sine die, at o'clock.

The resolution under discussion at the hour control discussed by Pillsbury. adjournment was further discussed by Pillsbury, Harriman, Haskell, Sprague, Davis, and Hayward,

and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the sectarian corporations, and

ly as a bug-bear to frighten us from the right, and from duty. Don't all emigrants, who have left relatives or friends in the old country, correspond with them, and hail with joy letters from spots of earth, who, although willing, himself, that the contract dictated by hearts which both were once dear to us? meeting-house, by the Trustees of Society, which called forth a defence dictated by hearts which both were once dear to us?

Should be fulfilled, yet was desirous of justifying the course of those who were willing to break the conought not to lessen affectionate feelings, particularly

now again taken up. resolution was then adopted. Th

Bro. Pillsbury then offered the two following re solutions, which, by vote, were laid over to the nex

Saint Patrick's land, when signatures were being obtained to the Address, he would gladly have affixed his name and seal thereto. Christian advice on friend of true goal ness, to come out of all churches way countenance so abhorrent a sir

as American slavery.

Resolved, That the prevalence of this doctrine is chargeable not to the Bible, but to a corrupt, secta-rian priesthood, who have ever shown that sect is dearer to them than purity, and their own living and eputation than the cause of God's suffering poor.

Bro. Black offered the following resolution, which

was adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved, That whatever may be said by the con

port meeting, relating to the three political parties,

litical influence in their support.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Liberator and Herald of Freedom.

Adjourned sine die. ELIZA J. KENNEY, Pres. JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

Eastern Rail-Road.

SALEM, March 28, 1842. MY DEAR FRIEND W. L. GARRISON:

It afforded me much satisfaction to observe, in your paper of Friday last, the communication on the ed with the blood of the slave, nor our ears assailed loss of the Bill for the repeal of the Anti-Civiliza with, 'The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground.' In vain shall our reply be, by names of those who headed the Remonstrances to asking the question, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' for the righteous Judge of the whole earth will bring us into judgment for sins of omission, as well as those of commission, and say, 'In smuch as ye have not done acts of justice, kindness, benevolence to the she massion. The same of those who headed the Remonstrance's to the passage of laws for the protection and security from insult into judgment for sins of omission, as well as those of commission, and say, 'In smuch as ye have not done acts of justice, kindness, benevolence to the shighly desirable that each and every name appoor slave, when it was in your power so to have done, ye have not done them to me. Depart—I know ished, far and wide, together with the truly creditable remonstrances to those who headed the Remonstrances to the massachusetts Legislature against the passage of laws for the protection and security from insult into judgment for sins of omission, as well as those of laws for the protection and security from insult into judgment for sins of omission, as well as those of laws for the protection and security from insult he fast becoming notorious Eastern rail road. It is highly desirable that each and every name appoint in the protection and security from insult he fast becoming notorious Eastern rail road. It is highly desirable that each and every name appoint in the protection and security from insult he fast becoming notorious Eastern rail road. It is highly desirable that each and every name appoint in the protection and security from insult he was a protection and outrage, colored persons and their friends, on the fast becoming notorious Eastern rail road. It is highly desirable that each and every name appoint and outrage, colored persons and their friends, and outrage, colored persons and their frie ye not? Oh awful sentence and irrevocable doom! ble remonstrance for taste and talent; for many collect us be up and be doing; and a clear conscience, and the approving smile of the God of our lives, and from those eastern aristocratic, color-frightened cars

Salem merchant ship shall convey to the or Algiers, the newspapers conting document and very respects South Sea Islander will pity to rance, and the Algerine the oth dent attempt to establish bar Their remonstrance against any alte is adding insult to injury, road corporation may possibly a side the very liberal, enlightened of Salem will desire to have a when the Legislature shall again thanks to the Salem Senator who nite postponement of the marriage last Believe me, very truly yours,

A COLORED CITIZEN OF ST

MEXICO AND TEXAS. No other following paragraph is necessary copied from the New-Orleans Bee:

The probability of our govern The probability of our government an active party in the conflict now goin other side of the Sabine, is gaining in day. There are many influences consto bring about that result, not easily Upon the South especially, the motive participation in the struggle are part. The Mexican army marches into Text Itionists. The manifesto of Santa A in Mexico, alludes to slavery in It should not be forgotten by the slaveline States. One of the means, no doubt, relies for success in subingatine Texturelies for success in subingatine Texturelies. relies for success in subjugat the negroes in that country, under mise of liberty. It is, to be sure, ri and hypocrisy, in a tyram like San master of millions of slaves, ruling iron, to boast of his abhorence preach up a crusade against it. had the audacity and impuden myrmidons are new approaching or prosecution of a war of emancipation Terrible Death of the Hon. Robert Potter

Caddo Gazette of the 12th instant, v whom, by Col. Russom, appeared about a week since. He was beset a an enemy named Rose. He sprang seized his gun, and in his night clott the house. For about 200 yards his the house. For about 200 yards defy his pursuers, but getting en he was captured. Rose told him act a generous part, and give life. He then told Potter that should not be interrupted till he distance. Potter started at the wor first impulse was to jump in which he did. Rose was which he did. Rose was close be formed his men on the bank, ready he rose. In a few seconds he came and scarce had his head reached thes ter, when it was completely riddled a their guns, and he sunk to rise no, no

Tyranny and Violence of one of the Con the statement of the matter between Bird, ductor, and his accessories, and Howard savagely insulted. We find the conduct gang, according to this statement, wholly Howard only made an honest and lawful a positive assault. Bird and his moberat we hope, will be indicted by the Grand Jury a proper punishment, and if the corporath their servants to commit such violence, the mulcted in heavy damages. If the make, thus abuse their pov will make a law on the ing them the cramp by making such punishable by enormous fines.—Olive Br

Slave-stealing .- There is a controvers states of North-Carolina and Mississippi States of North-Carolina and Mississipp, case of negro stealing. Some citizen of it seems, stole a man and carried him into olina. The Government of Mississippi the Government of North Carolina to give but Governor Morehead says he will not. the Mississippians pass resolution.

North Carolinians. One would that is made, that man ste South. The indignation manifested against issippi thief is much like that of the distille wholesale dealer in rum against the keeper o licensed grog-shop.—Lowell Journal.

The Earl of Aberdeen announced in the H Lords, Feb. 21, that the ratification of the treaty relative to the slave trade, had be freaty relative to the stave trade, and been are by four of this powers, but that the ratification King of the French had not been exchange those of the other powers. The protect, at sire of the French Plenipotentiary, had been been for the accession of his Government at a fair. The treaty would now bind but the four power had ratified it: but the treaty with France or it; but the treaty with Fra in 1831 and 1833, to nearly the same purports gards France, remained in full force and vigor.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter says that the Co tee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery have adopted an address to the Bey of Tuns sive of their high sense of the proceedings adopted towards the extermination of the sist and of their ardent hope that he will extent to the abolition of slavery itself. The add be signed by Thomas Clarkson, and be important to the additional towarded to Malta for presentation.

The Father of the Coal Toude Colonel Shoemaker, whose death was recently rec Pottsville, was the first person to introduce the te to the notice of the Philadelphians. He a quantity of coal, and loading it in wagons, it at great expense to Philadelphia. Like all periments, it at first was scouted at, and the menter, after disposing of two loads, which covered the cost of transportation, gave away mainder to persons who probably conceived it were confermed. were conferring a favor upon the donor by acc

Extensive Mail Robbery .- The great eastern containing checks and money to a camount, mailed in Lexington, Ky., on the ary, has been opened, and the letters, we closures, abstracted. The rest of the main due course. The amount already discove been taken is about 40,000 dollars. The resupposed to have been perpetrated this side of

Destructive Fire .- A fire broke out in the Dying Establishment of Messrs. Tenney & Co kinson street, at one o'clock, on Tuesday after which entirely destroyed the establishment. communicated to the large stable adjoining at story wooden shantee, which was soon de Several dwelling houses and shops were also Boston Transcript.

A rumor is current that the French gove discovered a new and formidable plot aga of the King of the French and his family in consequence, the most extraordinary are taken to guard the Tuilleries and variouthereto. The army will, it is said, be in thereto. The army will, it is said, be instrengthened by the enlistment of 5000 mea

Death of John W. Hardenbrook .- This old & Thursday afternoon, while observing his bearing the transfer of the Thursday afternoon, while observing his bearing a free to the flames. For the transfer opposite his residence, but the vial speed. He was about 70 years of age.—New for

The Pennsylvania House of Represe

voted, 78 to 14, to suspend all the public works of State until further action.

Dr. Culp was thrown violently from his hor Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday of noon, and so badly injured as to cause his death few hours.

The Florence (Ala.) Gazette says, that a fit in attempting to pass the muscle shoal, on the lean against a drift and sunk. All on board, we thirteen in number, perished. It was a family supposed to be from East Tennessee.

The Spanish brig of war Cubano captured a guese slaver off St. Jago, a short time since, on 320 slaves. This is the first slaver ever capit a Spanish man of war, and speaks well for the mination to abolish the traffic.

Condy Raguet, Esq., well known as the affi-several works on Political Economy, recently d Philadelphia, aged 55.

The 'New-Orleans Crescent' estimates the la property by the burning of the St. Charles Thesia \$500,000. On the 11th inst. a child of Mr. Webber, of for

R. I, was poisoned to death, by eating the ends of a bunch of friction matches. The house of Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Union, Co was struck by lightning on Friday afternoon is wife and a little daughter, about ten yes

his wife and a

were instantly killed. Quakers.—lowa Legislature has refused to est

The foolery o and citizens, brinning, an h) will yet l what to a strain white! Equality will e The editor
From of the day his Botany
Africa from

rces of the mil, and brin data of legiti a great deal sep's cloth se for the patend to be blies of the hothous ac far as the

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y such ma ples, docton Society
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The next nicle under the own chi

re been

THE LIBERATOR ey to the & BOSTON:

BIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1842.

The American Colonization Society. d organ of this Society, the AFRICAN RI has for some time past presented as shab re, as the scheme which it advocates and detestable; but the last number na more decent dress, though stocked nity of cant, humbug, and audacity atracious designs of the Colonization dered population of this country rated, and its power effectually pros ter, years ago, we have not recently against it, though we have kept our its perations The time has been. s of well meaning, humane persons. es were stirred within them in behalf color, gave it their cordial supportin their ignorance of its origin, prin s, that it was a most benevolent and on. The eyes of all steh have sened to perceive how great was the which they labored, and how impudent e which had been palmed off upor are now found in the anti-slavery ranks, omer blindness, but rejoicing in the og with great zeal and energy for the of slavery, in accordance with the atre and the claims of humanity. Those to the Colonization Society are com ly of those who are arrayed against sterprise in other words, of human the friends and apologists of slavery, rabid with colorphobia, and all mobi Find a colonizationist where you will, find one who is hollow in his benevo his republicanism, and hypocritica The colored man abhors him, and sees in him one who is to be sharply are all the people. There never has been ptible, villanous and brutal a conspi which has been formed, under the ausp Society, to hustle and crowd out of this he Atlantic ocean, or on to the benighted

be passage,) a large and horribly abused in, simply on account of the , and the texture of their hair. It ifficult to find any thing in or out of pande it. What can be more shameles that it is not in the power of Christ the leathsome and unnatural cast als in the land, to the enslavement of of the inhabitants? It is not only ous. Colonizationists are a body offing infidels-who openly reject el of Christ. They who seek to expatria gs from their native country, on account on are no better than murderers in They hate their victims without a cause the southern slaveholder to pre man flesh ! What more preposterous, that of civilizing and evangelizing Africa, by is shores the most ignorant and debas American population? What more despot aim to keep the spirit of emancipation mits of its ability to colonize the eman on a for distant continent? Surely, it is de-Repository for March is an article, in which ds of the Colonization Society are urged to

ves to action. We think we cannot be stributing its authorship to that princ s, Ralph Randolph Gurley, who deserves to strongly reproduted then any other conspi inst the rights of man who has ever disho me. It descants, in his usually ent style, on the practicableness and gran object of the Society-to wit, the banish free piggers,' the preservation of the against the assaults of the 'abolition faindulgence and perpetuity of a soul-withce, and the acquisition of foreign territo oak of philanthropy and religion ! But we tak declaimer, that there is nothing grand, hing despicable, in such an object; and y of pretending to believe that our free coltook the most decisive action against become charmed with this unhallowed nst their dearest rights, and eager to be nge and barbarous country, is indeed ex-Equally absurd is the hope that the aboli of abolishing slavery for their own.

Wagons, carr Lake all new

which b

on the 22d Febru

ney & Co., At

oining, and a

This old and esti-rn, fell dead of ing his house is

rentually consent to substitute the coloeditor of the Repository goes on to depict the of the foreign slave trade, and the adaptation my Bay scheme 'to reclaim the people of barbarism, by imparting to them the es of Christ-by developing the rich reof their country, leading them to cultivate the inging the numerous and invaluable promines, fields and forests into the changlimate commerce.' All this Is something worse than a hoax : it evinces a most the apt for consistency, and reveals a wolf in It is a grievous insult to commo trons of the Colonization Society to alled with anguish, in view of the enor e foreign traffick! It is neither a pre e act, nor a breach of charity, boldly to afbey care nothing about that traffick, except y can make use of it occasionally, in a f bumanity, to humbug the people. In the they have ' no flesh in their obdurate hearts,' cannot feel at all where only 'niggers' ad! And, secondly, they are themselve either in holding, buying or selling their feles as goods and chattels, or in perpetuaforeign and domestic slave trade, by on the vigorous assaults of those y hostile to its continuance. The manich the Liberia colonists impart to the poor Africa the blessed doctrines of Christ, is, and then, by 'peppering their hams with ming and sucking their towns, spatterbrains in every direction, and driving them lerior at the point of the bayonet ! In this

om his horse, is Vednesday after-se his death in a er of the Repository, it is complacently ere is at Cape Palmas, one uniformed ery, and another of infantry; and is who do not belong to either of these, are the general militia. THE WHOLE ARE Ah! blessed doctrines !! and bless-How admirable, how comprehensive, is this mode of propagating Christianity! developing the rich resources of Africa, ng the natives to cultivate the soil, all that i; but, mark! that is not the question at Randolph Gurley! You are exceedingly throwing dust, but you cannot blind us by vre. The real question is, not what tes of Africa, but IF what are the prines and aims of the American Coloniza-Talk not of redeeming Africa by your a scheme ! That scheme will operring curse upon her, and is already gory

blood of her children ! at specimen of colonization effrontery, in the review, is the flourish about the estabmmunities on the shores of Africa, of children, Long Exited, but now returning, inly, our native-born colored population es long exiled from Africa! To talk about earliest convenience

their 'returning' to a land which they never saw, is just | To the Senate and House of Representatives of the as rational as it would be for the sons of the Emerald United States. Isle, who have never yet wandered away from the The Remonstrance and Petition of the subscribers

soil of their nativity, to talk of returning home to the nhabitants of in the Commonwealth of Mas United States! To be in exile, it seems, is to be in sachusetts, respectfully represents: one's own country; and to be at home is to migrate That your Remonstrants have great reason to a abroad to a howling wilderness! But this is really prehend that a new attempt is to be made by landtoo serious a matter for a jake. It may be sport to speculators and slaveholders to annex Texas to this colonization, but it is death to its victims. This base Union. Against this project, we earnestly protest attempt, which has been so frequently made in the and remonstrate, for the following, among other rea

colonization journals, to deprive our colored fellow- sons: citizens of their just claim to this country as their na-1 Texas was severed from Mexico without an tive land, and artfully to represent them as now liv-ing in exile, excites our hottest indignation. It is intruders and brigands from the United States, whon re than a common lie, because it is enormously it was the duty of this government, by our treaty with distended by prejudice and malignity. It is a lie, tou Mexico, and by the law of the land, to restrain as mean as it is wicked and monstrous. But, ven punish The legitimate and industrious settlers and supposing it were literally true—that they were born in citizens of Texas had received extraordinary kindness Africa, and not in America-would that be a sound and munificence from the Mexican government, had eason for conspiring to send them back, if they wish enjoyed the largest liberty, and been well protected,

to remain here? And that they wish to remain, they contented and grateful.

have declared in the most positive manner. Not one

2. The acquisition of that territory by this country of them, whether bond or free, has ever gone to Afri- which must now, under any possible circumstances ca with his own consent, in the true meaning of be rank usurpation and robbery, would, beyond a reathose words. Is not ours boastfully called the land sonuble doubt, involve a war with Mexico, with Great of the free, and asylum of the oppressed '? Have we Britain for her ally.

not, already, a foreign population among us, amount. 3. It would further and fatally disturb the compr ing to millions? Why not subject them to a process mises of the Constitution.

of colonization, in order to civilize and christianize 4. It would give an enormous extension of territor heathen lands? Would not any attempt to do this ry and time to the curse of slavery, and to the atro be laughed to scorn? Yet, why would it be more clous American slave trade.

preposterous or insulting in the one case, than in the 5. The separation and revolution of Texas, according plished by means indelibly disgraceful to this country, were undertaken precisely for the purpose of its an told, are not only to return, but to return improved nexation to this Union, when the Executive of the by knowledge, (!) and instructed in the arts, (!) agri. United States had despaired of effecting the object by Won. the direct means of negotiation; and all mainly for derful-most wonderful! Now is it not a shame that the nefarious purpose specified in the reason last such proficients in knowledge, the arts, agriculture above mentioned.

But these 'lone exiled children of Africa,' we are

country, as their sectarian corporations, military es-

tablishments and chivalrous exploits clearly demon-

An appeal is made to the North to support the Col-

directly and effectively than she would desire on

which is based upon falsehood is good for nothing.

pation in the United States.' So it does! No man

Next, the aid of the free people of color is invoked!

knowledge of our arts, letters, liberty and Christian-

ity '! And they are persuasively assured that, by

building up colonies on the African coast, they may

thus ' secure a name and a place, fortune and power,

New-York, Boston, Providence, and other places, and

at them and to them? Of one thing we are sure-he

ought to be ashamed to look any colored man in the

face. What consummate assurance to suppose that

his bombastic appeals can produce any other emotions

in their bosoms than those of laughter and contempt

Finally, an appeal is made to the clergy to come to

the rescue of the Society. It comes too late. The

clergy have done their best, or rather their worst, to

prop up this mischievous scheme; but some of them

have repented of their course, white others no longer

dare to insult the spirit of humanity which is abroad,

instead of effecting the colonization of others. If Mr.

Gurley, and the managers and members of that Soci-

and embark without delay for some distant, unknown

CONVENTION AT ALBANY. When we wrote the

that it is to be a 'Liberty Party Convention.' As we

a meeting, and do not deem it proper to be made in

occasion, by being present with the Irish Address.

we must recall our promise We shall be most hap-

py, however, to attend a meeting got up with special

DUTY OF THE FREE STATES. A pamphlet has just

appeared from the pen of Dr. Channing, of this city,

entitled 'The Duty of the Free States, or Remarks

suggested by the Case of the Creole.' It is a critical

body of the people.

now occupy, by the Mexican forces.

ians is 'terrible, very terrible.'

NATIONAL PERFIDY. Public meetings have been

held in New-Orleans and other southern cities, to

raise money, men and arms to assist the Texians in

their infamous struggle against Mexico. Our govern

ment looks tamely on. Every attempt is making to

involve this country in a war with Mexico, in order

of Texas to this Union. Will the freemen of the

North consent to sustain such a war? Never! It ap-

pears that the Mexican force in Texas was a small

one, and that San Antonio has been evacuated, after

having been plundered. The blustering of the Tex

Frederick Douglas and J. B. Sanderson are

quested to inform the General Agent in rela ion to

their appointments for the approaching week, at their

culture, (!) and religion (!) of this country '!

and religion, cannot be allowed the enjoyment of 6. The immediate perpetrators of this great crit equal rights on this side of the Atlantic? Is it desir- were aided and abetted by unlawful and criminal as able to expatriate such a population? They are well sociations, and, in all probability, instigated by a vast qualified to evangelize Africa, but too base to live in conspiracy, within the United States; and the whole was connived at and countenanced by the Executive the United States! However deficient in the knowlauthority of these States. edge of the arts and of agriculture, those who now

Therefore, we earnestly pray that any treaty, pro reside in Liberia may be, it must be confessed that they have been well instructed in the religion of this position or appropriation for a purpose so unrighteous, and big with ruin, may be promptly rejected.

A Mother Selling her Child as a Slave .- A strang

and revolting case came before one of the Courts of Baltimore on Saturday week. A colored girl named Sally Jeffries, the daughter of a white woman named nization Society, on the ground that if it bears less Sally Jeffries, the daughter of a white woman named Ann Conner, filed a petition for freedom against her mother, who had taken the girl to the house of a slave-dealer in that city, and offered to dispose of her as a slave for life. It was shown that for some time the girl had been confined by desire of respondent, Ann Conner, in the custody of the dealer already reemancipation, 'it is nevertheless working for good, in all directions, to the colored race.' But an appeal A call is next made upon the South-and here the truth is plainly spoken, while downright fiction was resorted to in the other case. 'To the South, we say, it consists to allow and retail the south, we say, it consists to allow and retail the south, we say, it consists to allow and retail the south was given by the south w it operates to allay and retard the over-zealous action of to her by its own father, not denying that she was he self the girl's mother. The court derired her to a those who seem intent solely and wholly upon emanciself the girl's mother. The court derired her to acknowledge the freedom of her child by fiting a response to the petition to that effect, or to give bail
for her appearance to answer the charge of being the
mother of the petitioner. To this decision she attempted to respond by saying she would acquiesce,
if the court would make the girl go home with her
and be her servant; she was not permitted to insult
the court by adding more, and ordered to be removed.
Shortly afterwards, she stated her willingness to file
the acknowledgment, and the girl was released. She
refused her mother's proposal to go home with her, understands this fact better than Henry Clay, the slaveholder, gambler, profligate and duellist, who is the President of the Society; nor any body of men better than the slaveholding Managers of the Sociment, and the girl was released. She her's proposal to go home with her, With mock gravity the writer proceeds- 'To the free people of color we say, to you we look as the chosen and well she might. agents, under Providence, in conveying to Africa the

How is this mother 'mercenary'? According the creed of slavocracy, the free colored person the South is worse off, and more unhappy, than the slave. If this be true, then the conduct of the mother, instead of being unnatural and cruel, was very natura among the nations.' There-that will do. Now let and humane; she was only carrying out in practice Mr. Gurley visit our colored friends in Philadelphia, what she must have often heard contended for in theory. And, applying this criterion to the conduct of the talk to them in this strain. Is he not tired of looking urt in releasing the girl, that tribunal better deserves the appellation of 'mercenary.' Are slavites, either in the North or South, prepared for these conclusions If not, let us hear no more of the rank nonsense of outhern slaves being better off than southern or northern colored freemen, however wretched our cruel

prejudice may have made the latter.

In Boston, on the 22d ult., Primus Hall, a respect In boston, on the 220 atta, Times train, a respective ble colored citizen, and a revolutionary pensioner of the U.S., aged 84. Mr. Hall was well known, particularly to the younger pertion of our citizens, to whom he was in the habit of recounting scenes of the revolutionary war, especially the capture of General Burgoyne, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at both of which he was present. He was attached to the Counterprotect General's Paratrument, and for lest, in so doing, they shall find themselves colonized, ety, would only consent to leave the country, 'for their country's good,' we are very confident that our free colored friends would, in the abundance of their poverty, cause the riches of their liberality to abound, so as to enable the emigrants to charter the 'Saluda,' d and faithful servant .- Boston Transcript

Yes, Doctor-and with multitudes of such instance of the devotion to liberty of the race to which this 'respectable colored citizen' was more particularly letter to the Editor of the Albany Tocsin, (see preced- identified, you would join in the huge enormity of the ing page,) in which we promised to be present at the southerner in enslaving, and in the vile prejudice of anti-slavery meeting which is to be holden in that city the northerner in insulting him. 'Shame, where is on the 22d and 23d inst. we were ignorant of the fact thy blush!

REFINEMENT. The Transcript publishes an extract could derive neither pleasure nor edification from such of a letter from Rio de Janerio, commencing thus :-This is a land of sweet oranges and niggers.' How strumental in swelling the number of persons on that insignificant is such a blackguard in comparison with the meanest 'nigger' that walks on the surface of the earth! The editor of the Transcript exhibits his own reference to the Address, (say, the week after the vulgarity by admitting such an extract into his paper as a matter of taste. Convention,) if our Albany friends shall deem it ex-

LEGAL INJUSTICE. The result of the trial in the case of young Howard and the Taunton rail-road offair, at the Court of Common Pleas recently held in Taunton, shall receive some attention in our next number The verdict of the jury was most extraordinary.

examination of the Letter of Instructions written by Mr. Webster to Edward Everett, and, from the very FRANK COUNTY. The phraseology of some of the cursory examination that we have been able to make resolutions adopted at the late meeting of the Essex of its pages, appears to be a logical, able and eloquent County A. S. Society is not to our taste. The conduct effort. We shall make copious extracts from it here- of the Trustees of the Methodist Society in Ipswich, after, as we are glad to see that no copy right is attached to it. We notice in the Appendix, that the

Dr. speaks of the great majority in our country, who JAMES FORTES. We have in type a long extract, have no participation whatever in slavery '- but this relative to this good man, from a pamphlet containing is a very great error. Slavery lives and has its being an eloquent sketch of his character by his estimable the consent and co-operation of the great son in-law, ROBERT PURVIS, of Philadelphia. It shall be given in our next. SANTA ANA. The correspondence between this

high-minded and able Mexican chieftain, and two re- BROTHER GARRISON : creant Americans, Bernard E. Bee and J. Hamilton, In the communication, published in your last numwhich we have placed on our first page, reflects the ber, signed by myself and four others, where we stated highest credit upon his patriotism, integrity, and love that N. P. Ford left the house, it was not literally of justice. His rejoinder to Hamilton's infamous pro- true, and therefore we wish to correct the error-alposals is perfectly withering. Hamilton has since though he was not in the room where the meeting made a reply, which is remarkable for nothing but its was held, from the time we supposed that he left the insolence, bombast, and vulgarity. Every friend of house; nor was it known to either of the two families liberty and humanity will desire the utter expulsion living therein, nor to but a very few others in the of the Texians from the stolen territory which they house.

In behalf of the signers,

Travellers' Directory.

To serve the convenience of our readers, in the motive age, we devote a column of our paper to Railroad notices, though we receive no corporation pay for it; on the contrary, insult and abuse still mark the ourse of some of them towards abolitionists. We to effect its overthrow, and to insure the annexation have designated the character of each, in this respect

Among various other articles which are una voidably postponed, this week, is a letter from C. T. Torrey, giving an account of his imprisonment at Ansome time since, and another from our bro. J. N. T. Tucker. Also, the monthly report of the Treasurer of the Mass. A. S. Society.

A public anti-slavery meeting will be held this (Thursday) evening, April 7th, in the Marlboro Chapel. Addresses by G. Bradburn and W Phillips.

CASTERBURY, Conn. Feb. 25th, 1842.

DEAR BRO GARRISON: When I began to labor in the anti-slavery field. feeling that I was engaged in an enterprise of benevolence and mercy, I resorted to the clergy of Connecticut for encouragement and support; knowing them to be the professed defenders of righteousness and Brother Ober called on the Baptist minister, (M. pretended ministers of the cross.

m hearing; while on other occasions, the professed agents of the Prince of Peace and Love have come of the hallowed Bible to support crime, and robbery, grace. and blood'? Such a man is doing more for Infidelity than its mightiest advocates can ever accomplish, with all their combined powers of sophistry and sarcasm. ' See ! there's your Christianity,' said an athest one night in my ear, as a 'minister of Congregationalism,' with great emphasis, quoted the text, ' Servants, obey your masters.' Some of us, I replied, in-terpret scripture differently. 'Ah,' said he, 'but you only plebeians. To whom shall we go for explanations of your Bible, if not to your oracles of theological wisdom?' And yet, Mr. Editor, such 'oracles ' call the opposers of War and Slavery, infidelspractical atheists as they are themselves! 'Oh, hame, where is the blush !

Perhaps some of your readers would like to have a anced by ministers of the gospel, in support of the glorious system that has come down to us from the vorld's grey fathers, who walked and talked with God ' I observe over it a caption reading thus :

An Orthodox Minister's able Defence of the " Patriar

No man can hate slavery worse than I do I believe it to be an awful sin. No set of men are more niversally of this opinion than the clergy of New England. This they have often said from the pulpit (Yes, from the pulpit, if any where, certainly not in it.) I, myself, preach against it every fast day. J. Monroe has said the slaves were denied religious privileges. This is untrue. Do not many of them enjoy such (!) privileges as we do in our churches? (Yes, just about such.) This agent of Garrisonism has used extremely harsh and unbecoming language, which proves him to be no Christian, but an emissary of Satur. (In what a mild way he warns ' this agent against severity.) He says that Christ and Paul both used severe language, but he forgets that Christ had all power in heaven and on earth; and besides, Paul did not use the words, 'Oh, thou full of all subtilty,' &c. &c. to Elymas, but to the devil that was in him Well, what more did this agent?) But, my friends, nce the gentleman has gone to the Bible, I will go there too. There is no doubt but that it upholds slavery. (The awful sin.') Abraham and Sarah had slaves So had the Jews. God expressly authorized it ! (No ement.) The Hebrews were commanded to make slaves of the heathen forever. Christ did not preach against slavery, although the slavery of his day-I say it without fear of contradic tion-was ten-fold more devilish than any existing at the present time. We read that the Romans used to cut up their negroes-slaves, I mean-in order to make food for their lampreys. And yet Christ wa silent in the midst of all these cruelties. The gentle-man demands what I would infer from this circumstance; that these cruelties were right, or that Christ was recreant to his trust in not rebuking them? 1 answer, I do not accept the alternative. I am only showing that it is wrong to preach against slavery. (What think of his fast day sermons?) Had it not been, Christ would have preached against it. What can be clearer? Paul used to catch runaways, and nd them back, and pay what expense their a had occasioned their masters. (Well, let the Yankees do so, instead of having the '\$500 reward.' I wonder how many more negroes Pettis would how! after, if all the expenses made by every slave he raught, were to be charged 'to his account!') The abolitionists, in their monomania upon the subject of slavery, forget all other matters, and become men of opinions one idea. They also foolishly injure their cause by encumbering it with a hundred other subjects, in no way connected with anti-slavery. In their enthusi astic, but mistaken zeal for liberty, they have become heated and crazed. I fear they have sinister designs They are cool, plotting aspirants for place and power. They neglect misery right about them, and go away off to the South with their sympathies, when there are fitter subjects of charity nearer by. They are opposed to 'Foreign Missions,' and claim very foolishly that charity should begin at home, and would con fine their benevolence within the boundaries of the United States, which shows them to be selfishly devoted to their own country. They are also endeavor ing to ruin the land of their birth by creating endless liscord between different portions of the glorious Union. I have asserted that the cruel laws at the South were passed in consequence of the abolition excitement. The gentleman demands proof of this But it is not to be expected that I should always have dates and facts at my tongue's end. I have not spent my life, as the agent has, in studying abolitionism and non-resistance. My business has been with the gospel, and God forbid that I should leave his word. and serve tables. The abolitionists are utterly devoid of principles. They are continually running after all sorts of principles Their principles I approve, but

The above is no caricature, but is in sentiment and logic a very just representation of the mode of defending slavery, among its clerical supporters in eastern

their measures I can't endure.

Yours in the truth, JAMES MONROE.

Lecture in Medfield. BROOKLINE, Feb. 1842. DEAR BRO GARRISON :

I find a little time, when I am not occupied by my duties as a teacher, to rally out and assault the proslavery fortresses and strong holds, with which we are unded. Last Sunday I had an engagement in Medfield, and Saturday evening found me safely there. 21st I have thought that some few facts, connected with my visit to that town, would not be entirely without nterest to the true and tried in the abolition host. I had been to Medfield previously, and lectured in the Bap tist meeting-house. In the course of these lectures, I found secasion to apply some plain truth to the Baptist church, among other churches, that have joined hands with oppressors. My presuming to touch the holy order, gave offence to the Baptist minister, who made a lame and impotent effort to apologize for the servile course of his favorite sect.* Perhaps this fact is the explanation of another, viz. that when I went

again, the Baptist meeting-house was not open to re-

ceive me I had an appointment for Saturday even

where I met a respectable audience, and they listened attentively to a defence of our principles, for an hou and a half; when we appointed another meeting for the next evening, in the same place, and dispersed -On Sunday morning, accepted the conveyance, kindly offered by that whole-souled friend of crushed man hood, R. H. Ober, and went to North Wrentham But, with few honorable exceptions, I was re- White,) and told him that I would occupy his pul jected by them, and my errand of compassion despised and scorned. From no class of men whatever has an. W. told him that he had an appointment to preach to ti slavery truth, in eastern Connecticut, met with such funeral sermon in the afternoon, but he very cordially uny ielding, bitter and merciless opposition, as from the pretended ministers of the cross. with him in a desk which was not too sacred to re forts to stop free discussion, and prevent the people ceive the alvocate of God's perishing poor, eve though he came not clothed in priestly I agents of the Prince of Peace and Love have come pt., and openly avowed themselves the unblushing peculiarly struck. He prayed as if he was not a stranchampions of robbery and oppression, and have pro. ger to God, and as if the slave and slaveholder were stituted the Bible to the accomplishment of their base designs. Is there on the face of the whole earth an soul, after having heard so many artificial and forced ct so worthy of mingled pity and contempt, as a prayers of the lips, to hear one that came from a warm n.an, calling himself a minister of pure religion, who libels 'both men and God' by perverting 'the pages' supplication, the interests of humanity to the throne of

After I had closed my remarks, which occupied at nour, some questions were asked by an old man present, who seemed to be anxious to know his duty. We had applied to Mr. Barnes, the Congregationa minister, to let me talk in his house in the afternoon and he had promised to return us an answer at noon I replied briefly to the queries put to me, as it was then late, and then told the audience that if I wa permitted to speak in the Congregational meeting ouse, I would speak more at large upon them in the afternoon; but this I was not permitted to do, the day and the house were too holy. When I had closed Mr. White rose, and, totally regardless of his station, as a clergyman, gave vent to his human sympa thies. He endorsed the whole that I had said, and nort specimen of the way they defend slavery in this added to it some anti-slavery truth that would be un-Well, here is one, selected from my scrap- pleasant to pro slavery palates. He spoke like a man, book. Whether it was intended as the substance of and the few words that he said, were a noble defence a particular speech, or as a general view of the mode of freedom, and a pungent denunciation of slavery and of defence made use of by the clerical supporters of its slavish apologists. I have not met with a minister, the 'social system,' I cannot now say; for it might, for a long time, who seemed to be so reckless of his in truth, have been neither. I have heard all, and cloth, and careless of his reputation, as to dare to more than all of the foolish things it contains ad- speak out in an unequivocal tone for the crushed and lowly slave; and the rare sight was indeed a treat to I lectured again on Sunday evening to a good and

> ence in Medfield. The Unitarian minister was present, and opened the meeting; but Mr. Phillips and Mr Grosvener, the Baptist and Congregational ministers, were not there. Mr. G. makes great pretension to abolitionism, but if I rightly apprehend him, he is one of those abolitionists whose influence the slave has more reason to dread, than the open advocate of slavery. He can give lectures to 'his people' to prove that slaveholding is a sin; but if an advocate of the rights of man comes to his town to awake the people to their duty toward that sin and the sinners, if he doubts the orthordoxy of his religious views, he will bar the door of his house against him. If he would raise from the pit of slavery, (not a sheep but) a man on the Sabbath day, he will not read a notice in his pulpit, for 'it is a desecration of the Sabbath.' A man may 'loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to water, on the Sabbath day,' and no censure from the pious parson; but if he would at tempt to loose from the prison-house of slavery, and lead forth to partake of the waters of liberty, the image of Jehovah, a blood bought soul, his holy horror s excited, and there is great danger of the sacred in stitutions of Christianity! Away with such hypocrisy! Christianity repudiates such heartless pretences Mr. G. refused to read the notice of my lecture, be cause it was Sunday night, but he gave no reason for refusing to read the notice for Saturday night, which he had done the week before. Perhaps he thought it would pollute the Sabbath to have a lecture against sin, so near Sunday. It is unnecessary to remark that Rev Mr. Grosvenor is a strong new organizationist. He is just the material for that kind of abolitionism How many such abolitionists would reform the corrup and pro- slavery church? Notwithstanding these exhibitions of treachery, I saw much to convince me that our cause is onward, and that 'abolitionism is rapidly going down into the hearts of the people.' No time was ever more cheering to the slave and his toiling and weary defender.

Yours for plain talk,

C. M. BURLEIGH. * I had alluded to the reception of slaveholders into northern pulpits, and also to the action of the Trien-nial Convention, as well as to the silence of the north-ern church and clergy—Mr. Phillips told the audi-ence several startling facts, and very novel ones to me. Will you not say a word upon them? Ist. Every Baptist church is a little democracy. There is no more connection between the Baptist churches of the North and South, than between the Baptist and Pres North and South, than between the Baptist and Presbyterian church.'—2nd 'We do not consider ourselves responsible for the sentiments of men whom we invite into our pulpits. They are alone responsible for their opinions' (This is important. Possibly some heretical abolitionist will get into his pulpit yet; though I could not go in when there last) 3d. The man who admitted Dr. Manly to his pulpit in Providence, (Mr. Hague, now of Boston), was then and continues a Hague, now of Boston.) was then and continues a good abolitionist' 4th. The Triennial Convention vas composed of a large majority from the South, and was the South that turned Galusha from the Board tion.' 5th. 'Mr. Galusha was not experimented an abolitionist, but for advocating non-intercourse with an abolitionist, but for advocating non-intercourse with a seven long to the seven country and anti-slavery churches.' I have since learned that Mr. G. is busy circulating the story, that old organizationists are infidels. This is of a piece with some of the barefaced statements above.

Arrangements for Lectures.

Boston, April 6th, 1842.

DEAR GABRISON : Will you notify the readers of the Liberator GEORGE BRADBURN will lecture in Templeton, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings

Phillipston, Friday and Saturday do. do. 22d and 234 Athol, Sunday and Monday, do. do. 24th and 25th

April 20th and 21st.

Royalston, Tuesday and Wednesday, do. do. 26th nd 27th. Warwick, Thursday and Friday, do. do. 28th and

29th. Northfield, Saturday and Sunday, do. do. 30th and May 1st.

GEORGE C. LEACH will lecture in Sherburne, on Friday and Saturday evenings, April

Framingham, Sunday and Monday, do. do. 10th and 11th. Hopkinton, Tuesday and Wednesday, do do. 12th

Millbury, Thursday and Friday, do. do. 14th and Auburn, Saturday and Sunday, do. do.

Leicester, Monday and Tuesday, do, do, 18th and Spencer, Wednesday and Thursday, do. do. 20th and

Paxton, Friday and Saturday, do. do. 22d and 23d Oakham, Sunday and Monday, do. do. 24th and

New Braintree, Tuesday and Wednesday, do. do 26th and 27th. Hardwick, Thursday and Friday, do. do. 28th an

Greenwich, Saturday and Sunday, do. do. 30th and May 1st.

Enfield, Monday and Tuesday, do. do. 2d and 3d. Pelham, Wednesday and Thursday, do. do. 4th and

Prescot, Friday and Saturday, do. do. 6th and 7th. Hastily yours,
J. A. COLLINS.

Frederick Douglas

Nearly a fortnight since, I made arrangements with the abolitionists of Bridgewater, East Bridgewater and North Bridgewater, for our friend Douglas to lecture on slavery. He was taken ill, very suddenly, and was, of course, unable to meet the appointment. I trust this explanation will prove satisfactory to our disappointed friends.

For their encouragement I would say that friend Douglas intends to visit them in the course of a few

Truly yours, 1842. J. A. COLLINS. Boston, April 6th, 1842.

Report of the Treasurer of the Bible Convention Received from the Meeting, . - \$30 08 1 67 \$31 75 Paid for advertising Call,
"Meeting,
"Temple Hall, \$6 75 3 00 22 00 \$31 75 April 4, 1849. C. K. WHIPPLE

Second Advent of Christ.

Wednesday, 10 o'clock, April 13, at the Town Hall nmination of the Scriptures on this momentous WORLD.' Meeting to continue more than

OF THE WORLD.' Meeting to continue more than one day, if found desirable.
What greater Topic for Discussion does this world afford? What event can be dearer to the heart of Christians—or has more divided the heads of Christendom, agitated to its centre?
The attendance of ALL PEOPLE is solicited;—and the persons of the several conflicting opinions are respectifully invited to participate in the discussion,—with equal rights to debate the question.

OF NINTH ANNUAL MEETING JO OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the American An-ti-Slavery Society, will be held in the city of New-York, by adjournment, beginning on Tuesday, the eleventh of May. THE PUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

will be held on Tuesday morning, in the Tabernacle, in Broadway, near Anthony street. Services to com-mence at 10 o clock. The friends of liberty throughout the country are

the friends of head hereby invited to attend.

The Executive Committee earnestly call for a large. representation of abolitionists, from all parts of the country. Subjects of great moment to humanity, and to every interest of the nation, will be submitted for to every interest of the nation, will be submitted for discussion. Farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, friends, consider it your duty to overcome common obstacles, and to make sacrifices, that you may attend, and give the aid of your counsel, and the strength of your courage; consider it time well and economically spent, in the best of all services—that of your own nature, of the age in which you live, and of that which you will be age in which you live, and of that which you will the age in which you wre, and or hat which you will be queath to your children? Remember, that the efficacy of anti-slavery operations for the entire year, depends greatly on the spirit and impulse of the Annual Meeting! Throw into the balance, the terrible lot of the millions of our enslaved fellow-beings; let lot of the millions of our enslaved fellow-beings; let the remembrance of their sufferings sink deep into your hearts; in the name of all that is just, and good, and merciful, we exhort you to come up and help!

By order of the Executive Committee,

WM. P. POWELL,

J. S. GIBBONS,

LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Rec. Sec.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The meeting of the Plymouth County A. S. Society, and of other friends of freedom and humanity, which was adjourned from South Scittate, on the 25th of March, will be holden at Hanover Four Corners, on Thursday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All who feel interested in the cause of the oppressed, and the welfare of our whole country, are invited to attend.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Pres. EDWARD MORETON, SE

NORFOLK COUNTY ATTEND!

The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Medited, on Thursday, the 21st of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Messrs Collins, Bradbura, Douglas, and other friends from abroad, are expected to be present. The abolitionists of the County, and of other Counties, are urged to attend, in large numbers.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

MIDDLESEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County An-i-Slavery Society will be held in the Baptist meet-ng-house, in Lexington, on Tuesday the 26th day of April, at II o'clock, A. M.

April, at II o'clock, A. M.
Important subjects will come before the meeting for discussion; and it is hoped that members of societies, and the people generally, will deem it a privilege to attend. Friends of the cause of humanity, and those well qualified to advocate it, will be present.

SAMUEL C. WHEELER, Sec. Groton, March 21, 1842.

The last lecture of the course will be delivered at the Smith School Room, on Tuesday evening, April 12, by Benjamin C. Bacon, of Philadelphia. Subject, -History of Jeruslem from its first settlement to the present time. To commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
THOMAS JINNINGS,
Committee. BENJAMIN WEEDEN,

BOSTON LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The Quarterly Meeting of the Boston Ladies' A. S. Society will be held at the Marlboro' Hall, No. 4, on Wednesday next, 13th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Ali ladies are invited to attend.

H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec. Boston, April 8, 1842.

DIED—In this city, March 21st, Jane, daughter o William and Elizabeth Jackson, aged 9 years. During her protracted sickness, she manifested a remarkable degree of patience and resignation. Death had for her no terror, for she had given her young heart to Christ. She spoke with interest of meeting her friends in heaven, to praise the Saviour whom she loved more than earthly friends.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS. Manufactured and for Sale by the American Free Produce Association-Philadelphia. MANCHESTER Ginghams, superior quality;

o . do second d stout, 4-4, bleached and unbieached; Muslin, stout, 4-4, bleached and unbecached, Canton Flannel, two qualities, bleached and unbleached; Table Diaper, 7-4 and 8-4, hunchback and birds'-eye, bleached and unbleached. This article is als

often used for toilet and bed covers. Yellow stripe pantaloon stuff, chiefly used for country

wear; Fancy do do Birds'-eye cotton Towels,

Birds'-eye cotton Towels,
Stockings, men's heavy and light, a superior article;
Checks, apron, four qualities and prices;
Do furniture, do
Cotton Laps or batts, for qualitie;

Cotton Laps or batts, for quantile.
Bed Ticking, an excellent article.
All of which are for sale at moderate prices—retail, at LYDIA WHITE'S, No. 241 North Second street; and the committee, WM. C. BETTS, while the committee, WM. C. BETTS, and the committee, WM. C. BETTS, and the committee, WM. LLER. In. or wholesale, of the Committee, WM. C. BETTS, No. 43 Cherry street, and DANIEL L. MILLER, Ja.

No. 250 Arch-street.

No. 250 Arch-street.

Persons residing at a distance, and wishing to obtain any of the above Goods, or any information, may obtain either, by addressing one of the committee. Merchants and others are particularly informed, that their orders shall be executed as promptly as possible, and at rensonable prices. Any person wishing a considerable quantity of any article not enumerated, may have it made at nearly if not quite as low a price as

the slave-stained articles of same quality.

The Committee are also having made Calicoes, colored Cambries, men's and women a Hose, men's half Hose, Cord-Fringe, fine Sheetings, Muslin, etc., etc., all of which will be ready in a few days. Abolitonists are informed, that there is not so much difficulty in getting free cotton as there is in getting their orders for the manufactured goods made of it.

Philadelphia, April 6.

NEW WORK BY DR. CHANNING.

THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES, or RE-MARKS SUGGESTED BY THE CASE OF THE CRECLE. review of the late instructions of the Secretary

James. By Win. E. Channing, D. D. This day published, and for sale at No. 25, Cornhill.

A supply of the ANTI-SLAVERY WAFERS constantly on hand as above.

Boston, April 6, 1842.

Caion, Cont

POETRY.

WOMAN'S 'APPROPRIATE SPHERE.' pr c. t. funteren. Written in an Album, Jan. 22, 1841.

It is to lend her influence to the cause Of virtue and of human happiness; To follow ever in the steps of Him Who came the broken-hearted to bind up; To preach deliverance to the captive chained, And opening of the prison to the bound. Nor has she always been without her sphere.

The page of history is well adorned -With many bright examples of her zeal, Ardent and holy, iron strength of soul, Courage sublime, unbending fortitude, And steady perseverance, when the call Of human nature outraged, of the weak Oppressed by lawless power, the poor cast down Before the crushing foot of in-olent wealth, And the sad victims of despotic rage, Sighing in helplessness, have summoned her To open, for the dumb, her eloquent lips; To plead for those appointed unto death; The spoiled to rescue from the spoiler's hand; Her own unshrinking bosom to present Against the torrent of a conqueror's wrath. And meet, herself, the storm of fury sent To smite the object of her sympathy.

Was it not woman, in the olden time, That dared defy the tyrant, and preserve The Hebrew children? Was it not her hand That God employed, His chosen instrument, To draw the infant Moses from the wave, And raise him up, his people's champion, To break the Egyptian yoke? 'T was woman's care, The gentle guidance of a mother's hand, The vigilant watching of a mother's eye, The mild monition of a mother's voice, And haply, too, a sister's tones of love. That trained his spirit for the mighty work; Sowed in his infant heart the seeds of truth. Of piety to God and love to man; Fired him with holy zeal against the wrongs Of his afflicted brethren ; filled his soul With such affection for his kindred race, As led him to renounce the joys of sin. Wealth, pomp and power, and luxury and ease, And all which royal favor could bestow, That with God's people he might share reproach, Affliction, toil and hardship for a time; Till with a mighty hand and outstretched arm, By him his God should break the tyrant's yoke, And lead the joyful tribes in triumph out.

And was it not at woman's stirring call, The bands of Zebulon and Naphtali, Upon the field's high places, to the death Perilled their lives to burst the galling chains Of Jabin's tyranny ?- when, as we read, Jehovah sold into a woman's hand, The countless armies of the Gentile king?

Why should I speak of Esther?-why of her-Bethulia's matron, who preserved the land From proud Assyria's invading host? Or why of those whose kind assiduous care Attended on the toil-worn Saviour's steps; Who, in the strength of heaven-born constancy, Stood by his side in peril, pain and death, And danger braved from which apostles shrank, Last at his cross and earliest at his grave '? Why add to these the Roman matron's name. Who ' saved her country while she lost her son; Averting from the trembling city's gates The Volscian host, which neither Roman arms, Nor reverend station, sacred character, Heart-moving prayers and eloquent appeals Of priest and senator-nor yet the cries Pathetic of a people,-doomed to sate The bloody vengeance of a renegade, Enraged by their alleged ingratitude,-Could from its errand of destruction turn? Or why prolong the wearving strain, to tell Of numbers more, in old or modern times, Whose virtues brightly shone, whose deeds of love Engraved on grateful hearts their records deep, Of sorrow soothed, of sad dejection cheered; Joy's sunny smile enkindled on the face By grief long darkened, of distress relieved; The insolence of tyrant power rebuked; The tide of human misery turned back ; And happiness diffused with liberal hand !

But is not woman's strength even now at great As when it rescued Moses, roused the sons Of Zebulon and Nanhtali to arms. Reversed the mandate of the Persian king. Repelled the Assyrian spoiler from his prey, od by the Heavenly Teacher, in his hou Of peril so extreme, that even they Whom he had chosen for his bosom friends, Smitten with fear, forsook their Lord and fled? Is it less potent now, than when of old It melted down the obstinate resolve Of Caius Marcius ?- is it not the same It ever has been, or in times remote, Or in more recent ages, -in the lands That hail the rising day, or those which spread Far toward the sunset? Let her tise it, then, To serve the cause of justice. Let her plead For the down-trodden and degraded slave. Let her exert her influence to unloose The iron bands of wickedness; undo The heavy burdens; let the oppressed go free, And as Jehovah bids, break every yoke TRUTH-Truth omnipotent is on her side, In this most holy work. Then let her rise, And in the strength of God, and God's own truth, Put forth her energy, and sure success Awaits her. 'Woman is the strongest' still, As in the ancient day, and still doth ' Truth D'er all things bear away the victory.'

· LOOKING UNTO JESUS.' Thou, who didst stoop below, To drain the cup of wo, Wearing the form of frail mortality, Thy blessed labors done, Thy crown of victory won Hadst passed from earth-passed to thy home on high.

From the Christian Examiner.

Man may no longer trace, In thy celestial face, The image of the bright, the viewless One; Nor may thy servants hear, Save with faith's raptured ear, Thy voice of tenderness, God's holy Son!

Our eyes behold thee not, Yet hast thou not forgot Those who have placed their hope, their trust in thee Before thy Father's face, Thou hast prepared a place, That where thou art, there they may also be.

It was no path of flowers, Through this dark world of ours, Beloved of the Father ! thou didst tread ; And shall we in dismay Shrink from the narrow way,

When clouds and darkness are around it spread? O thou, who art our life!

Be with us through the strife ! Was not thy head by earth's fierce tempests bowed Raise thou our eyes above, To see a Father's love

Beam, like the bow of promise, through the cloud. Even through the awful gloom, Which hovers o'er the tomb, That light of love our guiding star shall be; Our spirits shall not dread The shadowy way to tread, Friend, Guardian, Saviour, which doth lead to thee

MISCELLANY.

From the Northampton Couriet. Censure of Mr. Giddings.

It will be seen by reference to our Congres journal, that the House of Representatives, disgraced and disgraceful as it was by its numerous acts of high-handed atrocity, and its constant delinquency in the public service, has performed one more act, surpassing in infamy, if possible, all its other doings. surpassing in infamy, if possible, all its other doings. It has assumed, with an affected air of patriotic indignation, which would be laughable, were the occasion not too solemn for mirth—to pass a tote of censure upon a fellow member, simply for having offered his sentiments before the House upon an important subject of national concern; and at the same time, with the spirit and manner of an infuriated and fanatical mob, depriving him of his constitutional privilege of speaking in his own defence!

We are willing to admit, that, under the circum-

stances of the case, it might have been inexpedient to offer the resolutions which were presented by Mr to offer the resolutions which were properly to offer the resolutions which which the subject upon which well to have waited, until the subject upon which they treat should come before the House in the usu-al course of business. But Mr. Giddings, in the exercise of his own discretion, thought proper to intro-duce them at the time and in the manner he did; was not on and though not in strict accordance with the views of propriety entertained by many, even of his friends, of propriety entertained by many, even of his friends, he nevertheless was in the exercise of an undoubted right, and of course was entitled to the protection and respectful consideration of the House. Least of all was he justly censurable by a body of Legislators, who, by its scandalous delinquencies, ad rendered itself a standing object of the scornful and in-dignant reproach of the whole country.

And here it may be we'l to inquire, what there was in these resolutions to call forth this outpouring of patriotic sensibility. Was it on account of their reference to a subject not proper for herical transfer. reference to a subject not proper for legislative ac-tion? By no means. Mr. Calhoun, the great nulli-fier, but a short time before, had introduced the same Mr. Giddings's resolutions not perfectly respectful and proper? This is not pretended. Mr. Giddings, or any other member, might have introduced resolu-tions, and have made speeches in favor of demanding compensation for runaway slaves, and in support of the general interests of the slaveholders, not only without hindrance or limitation, but with the hearty approbation of all his censurers. It was, therefore, because he ventured to raise his voice against the encroachments of slaveholders upon the rights and liberties of the freemen of the United States that he was censured! And so it is, and so it always has been, that the cause of slavery may be freely advo-cated in the National Legislature; but when the Representatives of the free States venture to say or do anything unfavorable to slavery, they are gagged without ceremony, in utter contempt of the rights of members, and in defiance of the obligations imposed

It is now high time for the citizens of the North. op their party distinctions, and to unite as ONE N, in asserting and maintaining the rights and ties which their fathers fought and toiled to secure. It is time that the outrageous insults and op pressions of southern task-masters and duellists should be resented and resisted, in a manner becoming intelligent, high-minded freemen, 'who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.' The time has come when the whole North should move in this matter. AND SHE WILL MOVE. Her presse are already talking out loudly and indignantly. Mr. Giddings has gone home; and soon we shall hear thunder from the Western Reserve; and its peals will reverberate through all the length and breadth of Ohio. Her mighty population will pour forth in loud and lofty tones, the just indignation of outraged freemen, and the slumbering spirit of liberty at the North will be aroused to energetic action, from the centre to the extremest borders.

'Rail on, then, "brethren of the South"— Ye shall not hear the truth the less— No seal is on the Freeman's mouth, No fetter on the Freeman's press; From all our mountains to the sea, One voice shall thunder-we are free!'

Another Assault on Freedom

The House of Representatives, in the Congr The House of Expresentatives, in the Congress of the United States, have voted, by a large majority, to censure a member, J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, and thus virtually to expel him from the House, for introducing a series of resolutions relating to the case of the Creole. These resolutions are given at length in our correspondent's letter, and will be found to contain an sentiment that is not in accord. length in our correspondent's letter, and will be found to contain no sentiment that is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, with the doctrines promulgated by our revolutionary fathers, and with the views and feelings of nine-tenths of the trines promulgated by our revolutionary fathers, and with the views and feelings of nine-tenths of the people of the free States at the present time. But they were opposed to the all-grasping, all-absorbing, and domineering spirit of slavery, and therefore their author was doomed to feel the vengeance of that power which brooks no opposition, and allows none of its measures to be called in question. The decree was given forth, and a sufficient number of southern dough-faces, more service than the helds of the sufficient of the s decree was given forth, and a sufficient number of northern dough-faces, more servile than the helots on the plantations of the South, was found to do the dirty work. Shame, everlasting shame upon them! Poor New-Hampshire! She has been compelled to drink the cup of humiliation to the dregs. Her whole delegation bowed the knee, and took the yoke of the slaveholder on their willing necks. But Massachusetts, good old Massachusetts stands as she ever has stood, free and independent, and beside wicked, or corrupt Administration, finding itself eight of the respect and will be in the respect and independent, and beside with the slaveholder on thigh-professing—fathers bought with their blood,—who, on such a question, will suffer himself to be driven from the exercise of his own understanding and moral sense but this miserable, this contemptible, this pusillanimous slave? The 'English side of the argument'! Why, if such a cry as this is to gag the speech and muzzle the press of the nation, a miserable, weak, wicked, or corrupt Administration, finding itself eight and the correct and high-principled—not high-professing—fathers bought with their blood,—who, on such a question, will suffer himself to be driven from the exercise of his own understanding and moral sense but this miserable, this contemptible, this pusillanimous slave of himself to be driven from the exercise of his own understanding and moral sense with their blood,—who, on such a question, will suffer himself to be driven from the exercise of his own understanding and moral sense when the correct sense of his own understanding and moral sense with the exercise of his own understanding and moral sense with the exercise of his own understanding and moral sense when the correct sense of his own understanding and moral sense with the exercise of his own understanding and moral sense to be driven from the exercise of his own understanding and moral sense when the correct sense of his own understanding and moral sense when the correct sense has a supplied to the Massachusetts, good old Massachusetts stands as she ever has stood, free and independent, and beside sinking, s

brand of infamy on him, to quake in their seats. than to be popular! Instead of having any cla

trumpet-tones of liberty, on this occasion. Here and there, only, a craven spirit is found, to justify or excuse the oppressor, or to condemn him who better, before the nation is too far committed to oun-er doctrines to retrace its steps. And the very vote which is under consideration, is, of itself, the strong-the blood and the treasure which its horrid rites-

Censure of Mr. Giddings.

mad '—is as true now as it was two thousand years ago; and never has the lesson been taught us so plainly as within the last few months. But the last have no other stable foundation than knowledge, act in the series of insane mistakes, is the censure justice and truth,—to abstain from the freest discussion of any topic that, like this, so nearly concerns the near and integers of the resistance. ance to sentiments which, twenty years ago, would have been received as truisms emanating from the spirit of our institutions, and finding a response in the bosom of every honest man. But the nation has looked too long on wrong and outrage, and become too familiar with its visage, to be moved or startled by its most alarming features. The faint-hearted and wavering have gazed upon the system of slavery, with its whole chain of evils, till their eye-balls have become sightless. Thus strengthened, those who have sympathy with this institution have made, of late, alarming strides over the rights of individuals. They have condemned and punished, without trial or hearing, a man who dared assert the abstract principles of our nature and our government—who had the hardihood to assert them in the Hall of an American Congress, within the life-time of the very men whose blood had nourished, and whose wisdom ance to sentiments which, twenty years ago, would

pruned and protected the tree of our liberty. They first sealed his mouth, and then passed sentence. Never yet has the blackest rascal, dragged up from the filth of Five Points, been tried, without having an opportunity to raise his voice in defence. But Mr. Giddings has gone to a tribunal that has passed upon his character before, and will again, with a mptness and with a voice which will tell his ac consers that they feel the insult, and will avenge in Who would not prefer the place of the censured, t that of those who have poured their bile upon his guiltless head?

Every member present from this State, voted against the censure.— Greenfield Gazette.

Congressional Folly.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette. A sillier thing, it appears to me, no body of sensi ble men ever did, than thus censure Mr. Giddings and send him home—for how could be remain here a censured and dishonored member?—to be sent back, as he undoubtedly will be, by the unanimous vote, whigs and loco focos, of his district. The very act by which they attempt to cast reproach upon him, makes a persecuted man of him, and, consequently, a popular man, and a martyr. But the a was not only a silly one, but it was an illegal on was not only a silly one, but it was an illegal one; one the House had no right to do. The resolutions offered by Mr. Giddings were uncalled for, and the offering of them by him was unwise. Had the vote been taken upon them, they would have had few supporters, and no advocates but himself; and, seeing this, perhaps, he withdrew them. What was why kick and scuff them into life and importance. But further; what right had the House to censure It has the right 'to punish him for offering them? its members for disorderly behaviour, by the fiftl section of the first article of the Constitution. Wa Mr. Giddings guilty of disorderly behaviour in offer ing resolutions relating to important topics of pub-lic concern, because those resolutions might con-tain notions or doctrines to which a portion of the subject into the Senate, accompanied with remarks House, say nine-tenths, if you please, could not agree? Where was the 'disorderly behaviour' in doing this? After the main question was ordered, no objection. Not a word of commenders and their 'natural allies' of the North made and hefers it was the 'disorderly behaviour' in doing this? members and their 'natural allies' of the North made no objection. Not a word of censure was uttered then. On the contrary, when a northern member suggested a slight modification of the resolutions, he was promptly put down amidst a perfect hurricane of southern indignation; and the resolutions of this southern tyrant, instead of being suppressed in common with northern petitions and resolutions on kindred subjects, were suffered to pass without further opposition. Was there anything in the language of Mr. Giddings's resolutions part in the southern was put the 'disorderly behaviour' in doing the 'disorderly behaviour' in the 'disorderly behaviour' in the doing the 'disorderly behaviour' in the doing the 'disorderly behaviour' in the doing the 'disorde pointed in his attempt, if such it were, to make him-self the object of persecution, or the subject of in-justice. But no; nothing short of censure would do They would not rest content without doing all in their power to give consequence to the man whos resolutions had offended them.

And how does this case compare with the late ase of Mr. Adams? If offence was given to the House in either case, it was certainly greater in the case of Mr. Adams. Did the House refuse him the right of self-defence? No. And the very author of the preamble and resolution of censure upon Mr. Giddings, was one of those few men from south of Mason's and Dixon's line, who had the moral courage to stand by Mr. Adams at that time; for which I honored him. Did he commit an offence in so dong, which had to be atoned for to his con by showing himself as unjust to another as he just to Mr. Adams? I hope not.

But whatever motive actuated members, the deed is done; and had those who voted for the preamble and resolution of censure, consulted the wishes of the abolitionists, they could not have done an act that would please them better. Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

Resolutions of Mr. Giddings.

These resolutions take the English side of the gument, and are all but treasonable.'-[Caleb Cushing.]

Now, whether the Administration be correct o not, the resolutions proposed by Mr. Giddings breathe nothing less than treason to the country. [Courier & Enquirer.]

In this free republic, professing to be founded up on, and upheld by *Truth*—the sentiments we quot above have been expressed by a prominent member of the House of Representatives, representing a dis-trict in old Massachusetts, and by a loading journal in this city.

The resolutions which the two—who agree in lit

The resolutions which the two—who agree in lit-tile else—agree in thus denouncing as treasonable, or all but treasonable, are an expression of individ-ual opinion offered for the consideration of the House of Representatives, by a member from Ohio. The House was perfectly at liberty to adopt or re-ject these resolutions, or lay them aside as unwor-thy of consideration; but to condemn them as treathy of consideration : but to condemn them as trea sonable, and to denounce their author as guilty o unwarranted and unwarrantable' conduct, is an abuse of power as well as of lauguage, revolting alike to justice, common sense, and the Constitu-

The whole ground of this outrageous, intolerant and anti-republican denunciation is, whole country with its radiance.

If we do not very much mistake the character of the people of the Western Reserve, they will send back their old favorite, backed by such a vote as noble sentiments of a true and considerate patriotwill make the tyrants who have attempted to fix the ism, which deems it of far more concern to be right, brand of infamy on him, to quake in their seats. They will send him back by such a majority as no representative to Congress ever before received. He will come, instructed to present his resolutions again, and to demand their consideration. It is gratifying to observe the great unanimity with which the press has spoken out in the clear, they ascend, reck little of what or whom, in princity they ascend, reck little of what or whom, in princi-

ples, in persons, or in interests, they tread under foot.

If the general Administration, on this or any othor excuse the oppressor, or to condemn him whose fearless bearing on the ramparts of liberty entitles him to the praise and gratitude of a whole nation. But it may be said by some, that, although the resolutions might be very true in themselves, yet it was unwise, or injudicious, to offer them when he dia. Ah! is it so! If they were true, the sooner they were pressed upon the attention of Congress, the better, before the nation is too far committed to other doctrines to retrace its steps. And the very vote which is under consideration, is, of itself, the strongest evidence that something of the kind was wanted to bring us back to true and legitimate principles. We are, indeed, in a fearful position. A crisis is at hand, which must determine whether slavery is to trample down every other interest, and to plant its iron heel, immovably, on the necks of the freemen of the North.—Worcester Spy. mine intelligently in such a matter, they are enti-tled, at the hands of the conductors of the public press, to the fullest discussion of all public questions Censure of Mr. Giddings.

- and most especially of such as are most menacing to Peace. It is then false in reasoning, false in phi

sion of any topic that, like this, so nearly concerns the peace and interests of the nation. But we are almost ashamed to argue in behalf of

with the noble emotions inspired by such lofty morality, such hatred of oppression, and such ardent love of freedom as a principle, and not a local privilege, uttered in the midst of war between the two nations, by a great British friend of America, but not therefore less truly a real lover of his own country—when our scholar feels his common nature ennobled by such appeals to its highest and holiest instincts—in comes Mr. Caleb Cushing, as unlike stincts,—in comes Mr. Caleb Cushing, as unlike Chatham in all other things as in sentiments, and tells him, although that may all be very fine when Mr. Caleb Cushing, as unlike tells him, although that may all be very fine when America is to gain by it,—yet when an American, in time of peace, and when war is yet unheard of, ventures to doubt about the right or the law of certain pretensions put forth by his government, with respect to a foreign government, this noble morality becomes—almost Treason!

We prefer the lesson of the public schools to those of Mr. Caleb Cushing; and we shall continue, come what may, to express our abhorrence of injus-

come what may, to express our abhorrence of injus tice, meditated or perpetrated against black skins white, by our government, or that of other lands; and to hold in unmitigated contempt the speculating politician, who, by loud professions of regard for the national honor, seeks to conciliate the popularity of the hour—however fraught that hour be with evil to his country.—N. Y. American.

From the Herald of Freedom. James Forten.

We learn by the Liberator the recent death, at Philadelphia, of this venerable colored man and abo-litionist. Every abolitionist has heard of JAMES FOR-TEN. We had the satisfaction of knowing him per-sonally, and of having enjoyed his correspondence to sonally, and of having enjoyed his correspondence to some extent. He was a man of very extraordinary character. Under all the mountain disabilities of his complexion, he rose to a high degree of respectability and success in life, as well as intellectual attairment. Had he been a white man, the same amount of character would have placed him among the most distinguished citizens of the country. We venerate of character would have placed him among the most distinguished citizens of the country. We venerate him infinitely the more for his disqualifying race. In spite of all the iaxincible obstacles that overwhelm the colored man, and crush instantly to the dust all his most distant prospects of approaching the common level of humanity,—James Foures rose to a degree of respect and dignity, truly sublime. He conquered, by mere personal worth, the prejudice of a nation,—a prejudice which that nation has impiously declared invincible even by christianity itself. Denying the colored man a place in the human family, and assigning him the brute level of slave, as the only condition of his toleration any where within the boundaries of of his toleration any where within the boundaries of civilized life, they were still compelled, all of them who knew him, the high as well as the low, to respec and venerate profoundly the Philadelphia Sail-maker. They could not help it. Even after Anti-Slavery arose in the land, demanding the recognition of the colored man's equal humanity—and when he must be respected at the hazard of allowing the humanity of his enslaved and abhorred race—the white man of Philadelphia and wherever else James Fortes was known, continued to respect and venerate him still. It would have seemed a sort of sacrilege to despise

in, and they made him an exception to his race.

He died at the age of 76, we believe. We beg his receved family to accept our most affectionate symmetric in the state of the second symmetry and the less were pathies in this their bereavement, and the loss sustained by the Anti-Slavery cause.

Correspondence of the New-York Express. HAVANA, February 23.

News of our island politics will not interest you much. I have only to say that the last blow has been struck at the root of the slave trade here, by the pubstrace at the root of the stave trade here, by the pos-lication of an order, a few days since, that any es-tate found with newly imported slaves upon it, shall be confiscated—the slaves apprenticed for four years and then freed; and any one engaged in the slave trade shall, if taken, be subject to ten years on the

Already two cargoes of slaves, recently landed, Already two cargoes of slaves, recently landed, have been seized on the plantations, and suits commenced against the owners. It is said there are two other cargoes off the coast, attempting to get their negrees ashore, but do not succeed; and the captain of one of them, containing seven hundred, has declared that he will cut the throats of the negroes in order to save himself. A few days since a firing was heard a few miles to the westward, and it was supposed that one of the slavers was endeavoring to land his cargo, and was covering their landing against some troops on the coast. So great was the excitement, that the Admiral sent out one of our two new steamers to run Admiral sent out one of our two new steamers to run

The steamers returned in six hours, having asce-In steamers returned in six hours, having ascertained that the firing proceeded from an artillery regiment that was exercising. The troops are kept on continual drill here, and the government seems to be on the alert for some demonstration. Regiments are kept marching and countermarching, and the garrisons are changed every short period, as if it was feared they would form lead attachments. The tracer of they would form local attachments. The troops are in a high state of discipline, drobably better than any Spanish army that has existed for the last fifty years. Conclusions I leave for others to draw.

MR GIDDINGS. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser says of this gentleman:

'Mr. Giddings is a singularly mild, affable, modest. retiring person; a man of unassuming manners, of un-obtrusive character, and remarkably gentle and quiet in his way of urging his opinions upon those whom he would convince. He represents the Western Reserve District (the 16th) in Ohio, which is strongly with anti-slavery principles, and to the interests of his constituents he is devoted. There is nothing wild or fanatical in his mode of discharging what he thinks his duty as a legislator, and a clearer, cooler head does not mingle in the business of the House of Representatives than that of Mr Giddings. He succeeded Mr. Whittlessey, (now the Auditor of the post office) as the chairman of the committee of claims in the House; a responsible post, which he has filled with indefatigable zeal, and with universally admitted efficiency.

Caution A colored man calling himself John Smith, who has resided most of the time for six months.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Nand after Tuesday, December 21, 1841, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted.) from the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as follows.

Leave Boston at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M., for Albany, 61-2 P. M. Fare through, 85-50.

The afternoon train will arrive at Springfield 81-4 P. M., leave next morning at 7, arrive at Pittsfield 93-4, at Chatham 111-2 A. M., and at Albany 121 2 M.

Returning, leave Albany at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M., Smith, who has resided most of the time for six months.

Caution. A colored man calling himself John Smith, who has resided most of the time for six months past in Bridgton, is now going from town to town, calling himself a runaway slave, and sponging money from abolitionists. I am satisfied that he is an important postor. I know that when he came into Bridgton, he p. M.—leave next morning 63-4, and arrive at Boston vas noncept to abolitionists. high, rather slender, very erect in his gait, speaks, very quick, is sather intelligent, tells a plausible story of slavery, and is well calculated to deceive the unsuspicious. He probably has been a seafaring man part of his life—is about 35 years—old, and very intemperate. Abolitionists are requested to be on their quard.

Next and will run between Chatham and Hudson, in conhigh, the high results of the dwill run between Chatham and Hudson, in conhigh, the high results of the high results of the conhigher and will run between Chatham and Hudson, in conhigh, rather slender, very erect in his gait, speaks pection with the above trains.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Hacerhill.—Stages with the above trains.

Northsampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c.

Northsampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c.

Northsampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c.

Stages vive daily from the propriet with the above trains. N. PEASE. Bridgton, Me. Jan. 31, 1842.

A Heart-rending Occurrence.—Wm. M'Clung, of Nicholas county, left home on the 8th ult., for the county court—distance about 13 or 14 miles from his county court—distance about 13 or 14 miles from his residence. In consequence of the distance and state of the weather, he did not return until the evening of the next day. The night after he left home, his house took fire, and was entirely consumed; but his wife, without any human assistance, succeeded in saving her infant children and most of the household furnisher from the densities of the constitution. her infant children and most of the household furni-ture from the devouring flames. The fire was not discovered by any of the neighbors, although one re-sided within a half mile. On the next day, the hus-band returned home, but imagine his horror when he beheld, not only his dwelling consumed, but the af-fectionate partner of his bosom, and his four little children, almost naked, all lying dead upon the snow, with which the ground was covered. It is presumed that his wife had exerted herself beyond her strength in rescuing her children and property from the forin rescuing her chidren and property from the fire, and through exhaustion and fear had sunk under the chilly hand of death. It was evident from her track in the show, that Mrs. M'Clung had made several ef-forts to leave her children, and seek the assistance of in the stow, that Mrs. M Clung had made several erforts to leave her children, and seek the assistance of her nearest neighbor, but as often returned, brought back doubtless by the cries of her helpless and half-haked children, whom she could not leave. It is said that Mr. M Clung, by this melancholy event, has been driven almost to a state of mental derangement.

—Lewisburg Whig, March 5.

Books are kept at the risk of the owners.

Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the

War! War!-The Courier and one or two other papers have declared war against England about the Creole affair, and there is no little discussion whether it will lead to war. War with some folks is the it will lead to war. War with some folks is the cure of all evils, and so they would give John Buil a broad side every time he refuses to do as we say he most. But about the Creole we think it quite safe to say that the nation will have no war, however much the newspapers may declare it. It is not possible to make war about such a matter, even if our ground of complaint were much more clear and solid than it is The negroes are let go, the affair is over, and an excitement cannot long be kept up about it.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

Another fire broke out in New Orleans, on the night of the 15th ult., in the attie of a five-story building corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydray streets, and be fore it was extinguished, nearly the whole of the block was destroyed. The total loss of property is estimate at \$100,000. The buildings were owned by Mr. Mil laudon, and insured in London for \$52,000. It is stated that the merchandise generally in the store

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

The Humanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenge J trains will run as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4, Leave Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M ; 2 and 5 3-4,

The morning and evening trains will stop for way

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company T No exclusiveness.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Su days, as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., I, P. M., and o., The first and last trains connect with the Western Cailroad. The first and second with the Norwich Railroad.
Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M., and The second and last trains connect with the West

rn and Norwich Railroads. NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NORwill leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P M. every day, (Sundays excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Worcester, &c.

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at A. M.; Boston at I P. M.
All baggage at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

A vile complexional distinction, enforced by brutal assaults. 'Hail Columbia, happy land'! They noble Eagle has become a Burn of prey, futtening on the blood of all the HOWARDS.'

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

and after Tuesday, March 15, the passenge I trains will run as follows:
The United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of the mail train from Stonington.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, nd New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed.

ord and Dedham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M and 4 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 1-2 A. M., and 3 1 2 P.M.

Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 7 1-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

IF Human rights not invaded.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

O'N and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows,

iz: Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Andover, Haverbill, Exeter, Newmarket and De

for Andover, Haverini, Daniel, 2 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston, Lowell and Nashua.

Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Lowell to the stations on this road, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to Lowell and Nashua, by all the trains from Dover.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance.

no detention by change of conveyance.
Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the
morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of
Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-Hampshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and

CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent. The odious distinction on account of color, and a bullying propensity to carry it out, even to a Quaker Chase and overthrow of equity.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING Monday, November 1st, 1841—
Trains leave Boston for Portsmouth, at 7 o'clock,
A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.
Boston for Salem at the above hours, and at 8 3.4
A. M., and at 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.
Portsmouth for Boston at 7 and 10 1-2 o'clock, A.
M., and 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Newburyport for Boston, at 8 o'clock, A. M., 11 1-2
o'clock, A. M., and 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M., or on arrival
of cars from the East.
The cars leave Marblehead at 7 o'clock and 20
minutes, 8 o'clock and 40 minutes, and 10 3-4 A. M.

minutes, 8 o'clock and 40 minutes, and 10 3-4 A. M. 12 M., 2, 3 1-2 and 5 o'clock P. M., and

Salem for Marblehead at 7 3 4, 9 1-2, and 11 A. M., 12 3-4, 2 3-4, 3 3-4, and 5 3 4 o'clock, P. M. STEPHEN A. CHASE, Superintendent. LF Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

oostor. I know that when he came into Bridgton, he P. M.—leave next morning 63-4, and arrive at Boston vas opposed to abolitionists, and said the slaves ought 12 M. The cars of the Hudson and Berkshire Rail onized. Said Smith is about 5 feet 8 inches road will run between Chatham and Hudson, i

line. Stages run daily from the morning train at way stations, as follows: from West Brookfield to Ware and Enfield; from Palmer to Three Rivers, Belchertown, Amherst and Monson; from Wilbraham to South Hadley and Northumpton. e trains run daily between Boston and

Albany and Hudson. Fares, 1st class, such as imported dry goods, teas, &c. \$10 per 2000 lbs.—2d class, such as hides, leather, cotton, &c., \$8 per 2000 lbs.—3d class, such as fresh meats, coal, grain, pig iron, 3d class, such as 1105. lumber, &c. \$656 per 2006 lbs G. W. WHISTLER, Engineer. F Equally free to all.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

O'N and after Monday, March 14, the passenge trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows:
Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4 P. M. Leave Nashua at 61-4 and 101-4 A. M., and 11-4 and 5 P. M. Leave Lowell at 81-4 A M, 1214, 31-4 and 7 P M, or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

stage routes.

Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich, Keene, Walpote, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt. daily, by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, through in one day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

TF No unwarrantable distinctions. NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD BALLROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTOS

THE New York steamboat train will leave Worcester every day, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and
will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the
arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
cave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, ex pt Sundays. Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 F. M.
The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't.

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Now is the Time. The Finest Head of Hair produced Wyeth's Cream of Lillies.

A LL who have used it, acknowledge its for the embellishment and gr. who f gradually changes the color of red, gray, o to a beautiful dark. Nothing can surpas for dressing the hair; it noted only pro-but preserves its falling off, or turni those wearing curls, either real or will be manifest by the first trial; n Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Milk of tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the si of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the skin, er, Florida Water, Colegne Wate, &c. &c.

For sale only by the appointed DAN, No 2, Milk-street, second d Boston, Jan. 28, 1842.

Valuable Register for 1842.

TAMES LORING, 132 Washington St. la JAMES LORING, 132 Washington St. harjan lished the Mass. Register, for 1842, coth the Bankrupt Law, the New Tariff of U.S. with the Bankrupt Law, the New Tariff of U.S. with Tariff Law of 1841, the State Legislature, the Congress, the Army and Navy Officers, Condition of Militin Officers, City Officers of Beston, St. Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable New Bank and Insurance Companies, Post Master, etc., Lawyers, Cunsus of U.S. and of Towns in and a List of Members of the Mass Medical St. &c. &c.

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public, that they have materials for de
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can do it on the most reasonable terms. The
just added to their establishment one of the La

well known to turn off work in a better man with greater rapidity, than any press now in a Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed, notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly, to call Boston, 1846.—

Improvements on a Valuable and Impera Discovery.

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon Denis

INFORMS the public that he has completed in the collection of laborious and expensive experiments of the collection of t sulting from a neglect of those highly imp gans, (the teeth,) has exceeded his most san ticipations, and that the

IMPROVED LITHODEON

is destined to become one of the most poful teeth preservatives ever discovered, the the smallest shadow of doubt. The super tages to be realized by the use of this artistical transfer of the same tages to be realized by the use of this artistical transfer of the same tages to be realized by the use of this artistical transfer of the same tages. reget to be rearrized by the use of this ame teeth are too far decayed or too tender to gold, silver, or any other substance, are a mong which the following are most promit the first place, being introduced into the teeth in a soft state, it causes neither pain of 2d. When a tooth is more than two-thin while the roots remain firm and sound, impulled so us to restore its citized share. moulded so as to restore its original shape. less than two hours, it assumes a texture as enamel of the tooth it elf, thereby forming ting surface harder than gold, silver, or plat It effectually resists the most powerful a which the filling of teeth is subjected, without

Nothing more need be said in favor of this than that over Two THOUSAND TEETH have stored to perfect usefulness thereby, for which er remedy seemed possible, except extraction.

Specimens of teeth filled with the above of will be kept on hand, and the public are init call and examine them. Mineral teeth manufer and set in so perfect a manner as to beffle detailed with the call and a least of the call and t Teeth filled with gold; also, c in the most faithful manner.

Every operation warranted to give perfect unition. Office 22 School-street, at Hardise's Gauss The following recommendation from Dr. Mannember of the Boston Medical Association, is res

 Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having been in ploy between two and three years, in varies ments of dentistry, and especially in manta and preparing artificial teeth, it gives neples bear witness to his ability and fidelity, and to mend him to the public as a competent and had dentist.

DANIEL MANS, M. D. Surgeon Dentist, 16 Summers Boston, Jan. 1842.

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

A LL who are acquainted with the many Pills will do him the justice to say, of the last men to impose upon the ue of these Family Pills has been s ifest, that an extended description of hardly needed. It is of more import public where they are to be had; are not held up as a specific for they have counteracted and cured stinate chronic diseases; and what they had done, it is not improbable they can do again the language of the inventor:—'An early a use of these Pills will enable every one is successfully to be their own physician, in all complaints.'

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAMIP

FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charleston, sar

FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charleston, sar

FOR When S sule agent. Price, 50 cents per box. Whe

REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Bile Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rheu Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whoopif and Cough occasioned by cold, together other painful complaints—but it is its own other painful complaints—but it is its own leaves, and in such cases, self-praise good. and, in such cases, self-praise goes ays. Price 25 cents per box.

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S. Gould, Warneick.

CONSECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartferd; June.

Hull, East. Hampton; James Munnee, Casishe
NEW-York.—Oliver Johnson, New-York (Particular)

Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fullet, idea

ateles; — Thomas McClintock, Waterlow; idea

ateles; — Thomas McClintock, Waterlow; idea

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Vashon, Pittsburg ;—M. Preston, West Grav.

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FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Muil.—A Postmaster ms; money in a letter to the publisher of a new; pay the subscription of a third person, additetter if written by himself.

[T] Agents who remit money should always nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

D